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Part One
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BRYAN TALKS ALL DAY

WINDS UP WITH A SET SPEECH AT PITTSBURG AT NIGHT.

Gives His Idea of the Sixteen-to-One Proposition in Answer to a Question—Stops for a Time at McKinley's Home, and Is Greeted by a Crowd of Admirers—Carl Browne, Commonwealer, as a Traveling Companion.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 10.—The arrival here to-night of W. J. Bryan was made the occasion of several big political demonstrations in his honor. When the train rolled into the Union Station at 6:15 several thousand people filled nearly all the available space in and around that structure, and as Mr. Bryan alighted from his car he was wildly cheered. The streets were crowded along the route to the Central Hotel, and the nominee received many lusty cheers. The street in front of the Central was packed with people, but the police forced a passageway, and the nominee and his party were able to alight.

In response to continued cheering, Mr. Bryan appeared on the balcony of the hotel. He would not make a speech, and the crowd had to be satisfied with his bows.

After dinner Mr. and Mrs. Bryan went to the Grand Opera House, where the Democratic candidate addressed an immense audience. The heated atmosphere was almost unbearable, and nearly every man in the audience had his coat off. On the stage were President Dolan of the Miners' Union, Secretary John Dilgadon of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, several of the officers of the United Labor Leagues, and local Democrats.

When Mr. Bryan began to speak, about 9:30 o'clock, his voice was husky and showed signs of tiring under the severe strain of the past few days. He spoke for fifty minutes, was frequently cheered, and at times in a storm of applause. Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: I thank you, fellow-citizens and fellow-countrymen, for the large number of people to keep up the enthusiasm which I witnessed in the thousands met here in this Democratic platform, but as I have not had a good opportunity like this I have not missed the chance of saying a few words to a people who have given such an example of enthusiasm to the people in the West. [Applause.] There is no such spirit West. It is the wild East. [Applause.]

I am not expected to enter into a discussion of this campaign because it is not considered proper to discuss the campaign at least for the candidate to be in it after he has formally been notified of his nomination, but I am sure the people will excuse my appearing before them. I am going to give to those who will come after me the discussion of such questions as may be pertinent at the time. I shall simply thank you for the ordinary courtesy of the unexpected manifestation of welcome.

When I last spoke I remarked that I was coming up with the campaign in what was now considered Democratic country, but which we hoped would be Democratic country when the election is over. Therefore I have been more gratified to find that it was the purpose not to open the campaign in the East, but it was also my purpose to open it in the West.

I shall appreciate the more, as it is the progress of this campaign and a single phrase in the future will stand next to the country's flag than him in whose hand is the standard.

Mr. Bryan defended the Democratic platform and said it had given to Americans were not to be terrified by the herd names of by accusations of being opponents of Government. "What," he said, "are the issues of government, and not the government itself."

He asserted that the one great question that must be settled before others was the financial policy of the Government, and after dwelling on that we must not distrust our legislation to those who say we must depend on the legislative acts of other countries, he continued:

I have said that in this contest we have a repetition of the contest of 1776, and that in this campaign as in that one the fight is drawn between the people and the money power. I say that I do not say it to my friends, to criticise the wealth of this Nation is not big enough to legislate for its own people. People who have money and would not attempt to control the legislation of the country forfeit all claim to the struggle of our forefathers for liberty if there were those who honestly believed that we ought to continue the political supremacy of Great Britain. [Applause.] Honest they were, but mistaken, and if we go to the establishment that will be permanently ruined by a financial policy to demonstrate the names of those who dictate that English dominion should be continued. [Applause.]

There are people to-day who believe that this Nation is unable to legislate for our people because they honestly believe that people who believe that an attempt to do so would bring great distress, but my friends, however much we may regret this honesty, we must emphatically deny that these struggle with them, because I assert here that financial dominion by a foreign power is as dangerous to the liberties of the people as political dominion. [Applause.] But I cannot but think that more. [cries of "Go on!"]

Mr. Bryan concluded by thanking the audience for its interest, and said he appealed with confidence to the toiling masses of the country for an American system of finance for American people administered by Americans.

Mr. Bland followed, and other speakers discussed the issues of the campaign, but the chief interest was over when Mr. Bryan concluded.

Next door, in the Avenue Theatre, the scene in the Grand Opera House was repeated with emphasis. Mr. Bryan went there after speaking, and witnessed another demonstration in his honor. His remarks there were intended to be very brief, but just as he was closing somebody asked him to explain what 16 to 1 meant, and he continued his speech, going into the silver question.

After thanking the audience for its enthusiasm and speaking of the capacity of the American people for self-government, Mr. Bryan said that we have reached a new era, in which all the war questions are settled, and the people are face to face with great industrial and economic questions. These questions, he said, the people are competent to settle, as they are to decide every question that can arise in a Government like ours. Continuing, he said:

I read the other day in a little pamphlet sent out by some of the advocates of the gold standard who call themselves advocates of sound money, this paragraph. "All of the financiers and capitalists, the only people who are competent to express an opinion upon the subject, are in favor of the gold standard." [Laughter and applause.]

That is the language. It first appeared in an article in The Forum, written by a distinguished Frenchman, and was then reproduced and scattered over this country as literature by advocates of the gold standard. Therefore we must suppose it expresses their ideas—that only capitalists and financiers are competent to express an opinion upon this subject. They are not slow to express a contempt for the intelligent patriotism of all the rest of the people, whom they exclude, or would exclude, from participation in the settlement of this question.

My friends, I believe in each man, whether he be high or low, rich or poor, and the best judge of the effect of any proposition upon himself. [Applause.] and that he alone has the right to say how his vote shall be cast, and on which side his influence shall be thrown. [Applause.]

I stand upon the principles of the broadest Democracy when I assert that these questions can be settled by the common people, and that this Government has never created a particular class to legislate for other classes. [Applause.] When I say that, no man can accuse me of attempting to deny to the capitalist or the financier the right to have his views and to have his opinions and to express them. I simply deny to him the exclusive right to think upon these subjects; I deny to him the right to act for anybody but himself. [Applause.]

Mr. Bryan dwelt at some length on the quality of men, as defined in the Declaration of Independence, as being the basis of our system of government. New issues, as they arise, must be submitted to the people, who have a right to speak upon them. He continued:

An issue has arisen. It was forced upon the people. For twenty years it has been growing, and during the last three years its growth has been more rapid than in any three years before. This issue is presented to the American people. The Republican Party met in convention and it had its opportunity. When Abraham Lincoln was the ideal of the Republican Party the Republican Party was willing to meet the issue of the day. (Applause.) The Republican Party at St. Louis was not willing to meet the great issue of the day. (Applause.)

The people were suffering from a gold standard, and the leaders of the party knew it—not only knew it, but said so. In that platform

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EIGHT FACTORY ROOFS BLOWN OFF.

Wind and Lightning Do $100,000 Damage in Saginaw.

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 10.—A wind and electrical storm swept over this city about 2 o'clock this morning, doing great damage.

The spire of the Jefferson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 100 feet high, was struck by lightning and leveled to the ground, and a portion of the edifice was unroofed. The works of the Bartlett Machine and Illuminating Company were unroofed, and the power house of the Union Street Railway Company suffered in a like manner, causing car service to be suspended.

Ertl's piano factory, Wickes Brothers' boiler shop, Moize, Smart & Co.'s warehouse, Palmerton's Woodenware Works, the Saginaw Basket Factory, and Bliss & Van Aughten's mill were unroofed or otherwise badly damaged. Hundreds of chimneys were blown down, and thousands of trees uprooted and lumber piles scattered.

The Vincent Hotel was struck by lightning and slightly damaged, and John Petersen's residence was struck and destroyed. Nine electric light towers were blown down. No casualties have been reported. The damage will reach $100,000.

PARTNERS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

They Were Working Side by Side in a Dock and Were Instantly Killed.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Jay Leonard of Marblehead and John Thompson of Sandusky, contractors for dock improvements, were struck by lightning here this evening while at work in a dock, and were instantly killed.

Leonard's body fell into the lake and was carried seaward by the current, and has not yet been recovered.

Leonard was single. Thompson leaves a family.

Eight Prize Cows Hit by Lightning.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 10.—An electrical storm, unaccompanied by rain, passed over this section last night. In a field on the farm of H. F. Anderson, near the city, lightning struck in a herd of nine Jersey cows. Eight of the cows were killed. They were worth about $2,000. They were insured for $1,000. All the animals killed had won prizes at cattle exhibitions.

BOAT OVERTURNS AND FIVE DROWN.

Three Young Women Excited by a Squall on the Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Five persons were drowned in the Delaware River last night near Bridesburg, a suburb, by the overturning of a rowboat during a gale.

The victims are:

BREINENGER, ROSE.
BREINENGER, ROSE.
HOLMAN, AMELIA.
MINNICK, CHARLES, Cincinnati, visiting friends in Bridesburg.
TREUSLER, JOHN.

With the exception of Minnick, the dead were residents of Philadelphia. No others were in the boat. The Misses Breinenger were cousins and were aged, respectively, twenty-two years and twenty-seven years. Miss Holman was but seventeen years of age. Miss Holman was a daughter of ex-Councilman Holman.

The party boarded the rowboat at Bridesburg at 8 o'clock last night, and after rowing about an hour, they started homeward about 10 o'clock. The boat had almost reached its destination when a windstorm arose. The young men beat to their oars, but little progress was made, and the young women, as the boat was tossed upon the choppy waves, became excited. Their motions, together with the wind and tide, caused the boat to capsize. All managed to clutch the sides of the craft, which was blown toward the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge.

The shrieks of the women and the calls for help were heard by the keeper of the bridge. He threw a rope to the struggling men, but they were too excited to grasp it. The boat crashed against the abutment, and two of the women lost their hold and sank.

The boat passed through the draw and had not gone far when the cries of the others ceased. At daylight the boat, bottom up, was found near where the pleasure seekers met their death. The identity of the victims was not learned until this morning.

None of the bodies has been recovered.

THIRD-TICKET MOVEMENT GROWS.

Attendance at Indianapolis Convention Will Be Large.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—W. D. Bynum, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party, is receiving a large number of communications from Democrats in every part of the country regarding the selection of delegates to the convention at Indianapolis on Sept. 2. Many of them come from States which were not represented at the recent conference, and the belief of the leaders of the party and the hotel people of Indianapolis is that the attendance at the National gathering will be much larger than they originally expected.

One hotel has received several additional requests for rooms, Maine's delegation asks for twelve rooms, Massachusetts for ten, Wisconsin wants rooms for twenty-four delegates, and Michigan for ten.

The call for the National Convention was mailed to the Chairmen and delegates in the various States to-day. The address to the public is being prepared, and probably will be ready for publication about the end of the week.

Secretary Wilson has named Evans Woollen of Indianapolis as his assistant. His duties will be to perfect the preparations for the convention and to attend to the business end of affairs solely.

MORAN FOR SECOND PLACE.

The Chicago Judge Discussed by Sound-Money Democrats.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Ex-Judge Thomas A. Moran is prominently mentioned in connection with the Vice Presidential nomination of the sound-money Democrats.

The delegates to the National Convention of the sound-money Democrats have not been selected, and little was said as to candidates prior to the meeting of the National Committee last Friday, but the date of the convention had hardly been settled when the leading sound-money men back of the movement commenced casting about for candidates. Judge Moran's name was suggested for Vice President by John P. Hopkins, and others, who represented Illinois at the Indianapolis meeting.

There is a possibility that Moran will be named for first place, but it was the judgment of some of the leaders that he was hardly well enough known for the head of the ticket.

Hubbard Escort for Sound Money.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—President Clarkson Fowler of the Hubbard Escort, the leading Democratic organization in this city, has appointed the following committee to represent it at the Sound-Money Democratic Convention in New-Haven Wednesday night. Ex-Congressman Lewis Sperry, ex-Lieut. Gov. Ernest Cady, Gen. Charles M. Jospyn, Leopold de Leeuw, Edwin Brower. As soon as the Chicago platform was adopted the Escort passed resolutions stating that it would not accept such a platform. The committee named will advise the Escort what to do regarding the nominations of Bryan and Sewall.

Chicago Honest-Money League.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Chicago has a non-partisan honest-money league which was organized this evening. The Chicago league starts out with 104 members. A majority of these men are Democrats who are disgusted with the Chicago platform.

ARTHUR SEWALL IN TOWN

COMES TO RECEIVE FORMAL NOTICE OF HIS NOMINATION.

The Vice Presidential Candidate on the Chicago Ticket Discusses Politics in His State, the Third Ticket, and the Situation in General—Cannot Say Whether Mr. Bryan Will Accept the Nomination of the Regular Populists.

Arthur Sewall, the candidate for Vice President of the Chicago Convention, came to this city yesterday to be officially notified of his nomination at the gathering in Madison Square Garden to-morrow night.

The candidate came alone, and his arrival in the city was without any sign of a demonstration, or even notice, on the part of the men who are most closely connected with the management of the campaign.

Mr. Sewall came from Boston in a train, which reached the Grand Central Station at 3 o'clock. At that moment William P. St. John, Treasurer of the National Committee; Oliver Sumner Teall, and Assistant Treasurer McLaughlin, and the other ex-Republicans in charge of headquarters, were in closely guarded rooms in the Bartholdi Hotel, trying to keep away from a perspiring crowd that wanted tickets to the notification meeting. They had no time to send a carriage for the Vice Presidential candidate.

But Mr. Sewall is not out for display, and, moreover, he is not a stranger in this town, and so he looked after his baggage and then made his way to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, just as he used to do when he was simply the member of the Democratic National Committee from a hopelessly Republican State.

Mr. Sewall reached the hotel at 3:25 o'clock. His face was very red from the heat and very much begrimed with dust and cinders from his five-hour ride, and as he came into the hotel, not one man in a thousand would have selected him as one who was a candidate for the high office of Vice President.

He wore a pair of light trousers, tan shoes, a yellow alpaca coat, and a straw hat. A handkerchief was tied loosely around his neck. Over his arm was the coat which matched his trousers and had been too warm for comfort.

Mr. Sewall registered and then shook hands with Col. Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, a member of the National Democratic Committee, who was the first one to arrive for the committee meeting to-day.

Mr. Sewall handed his coat to a bell boy, and, as he started for his room, which is No. 79, and fronts on Madison Square, some newspaper men approached him.

"Wait till I get a bath and a shave," he said, "and I'll be glad to see you," and he made for the barber's shop.

Shortly after a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES found Mr. Sewall in a comfortable armchair, in his shirt sleeves, smoking a cigar in his room.

Mr. Sewall discussed the political situation in his own State, the third ticket, the coming notification meeting, and general topics, frankly and with a conservative tone which is lacking in many of his brethren who do the talking. He said he knew little of the details for the notification, had not yet completed his speech of acceptance, and would not do so until he had had opportunity to talk of some matters with Mr. Bryan.

"How much significance do you attach to the bolt of the gold Democrats in Maine?" Mr. Sewall was asked.

"Not much," he replied. "The men who bolted will not take much strength with them from the candidate of the convention. The campaign there has but just begun, and it seems to be opening in about the ordinary fashion. Maine is hopelessly Republican. The Republicans there have a good State organization, they keep their fences in good order all the year around.

"I do not think the Democrats will make as hard a campaign in Maine as they did in 1892. It has usually been the custom for both parties to do hard campaigning there, because of the effect the election might have in other States later. This year I do not think the result in Maine will be considered especially significant, and the vote there, whatever it may be, will have less effect than usual, because the issue was not made in Maine, but in the West. The Western States will not be influenced much by Maine."

"What importance do you attach to the third-ticket movement?"

"I would not want to give any estimate of the importance of that until the convention comes together in September, and we know how many Democrats are represented there. The conference at Indianapolis last week was not sufficient. I do not think that conference represented any very formidable body of Democrats, but the convention will enable one to judge more correctly just what proportion the movement has assumed, and I would rather wait before expressing an opinion."

"Will Mr. Bryan accept the Populists' nomination?"

"I cannot speak on that matter," said Mr. Sewall. "I have not seen Mr. Bryan since their convention was held, and I should not feel authorized to speak for him on a question of that nature."

"Do you think the complications growing out of the Populists' convention are serious?"

"That opens up a large list of questions which I cannot discuss. I do not think Mr. Watson intends to resign from the ticket."

Mr. Sewall said he would remain at the Fifth Avenue Hotel while in the city and would probably start for home the day after the notification. He did not know who would preside at the meeting, he said, and he had not learned any of the details as to the location of a headquarters for the Democratic National Committee. He said he had no preference of a place which he cared to state. He was willing to leave that to the National Committee.

"Will Mr. Bryan go with you to Maine?" asked the reporter.

"I expect he will go to Maine, though just when I am not certain. In Maine I expect he will make at least one speech—possibly more than that."

ANDREW STURGIS THORP DEAD.

Stricken with Apoplexy in His Larchmont Home.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Andrew Sturgis Thorp died this morning at his home, in one of the Kane cottages. His death was very unexpected, and was caused by apoplexy. He visited the Larchmont Yacht Club House yesterday.

Mr. Thorp was sixty years old. He was formerly a merchant in New-York City. He had lived here about a year. He was a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and was formerly a skillful racquet player. Mr. Thorp had been feeling unwell for several weeks, and had been under the care of a physician.

Republican Congressman for Silver.

FLINT, Mich., Aug. 10.—Congressman D. D. Aitken has written a letter in which he states that he is not a candidate for renomination in his district. He says his financial views are not in accord with the views of the men intrusted with Republican management in the State or in the Nation, and he thinks they have the right to insist that no Republican shall be nominated for Congress who is opposed to the single gold standard, and he will not embarrass them by being a candidate.

Fortunate Newfoundland Bankers.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 10.—The Supreme Court handed down a decision to-day which was concurred in by the full bench, quashing the true bills found against the Directors of the Commercial and Union banks in June last for conspiring to present fraudulent statements of the affairs of the banks. The ground of the decision is that nine members of the Grand Jury which found the indictments were ineligible to sit thereon. This compels the prosecution to begin the cases anew next Fall, but it is doubtful if the cases will ever be revived.

THE CABINET NOT FOR BRYAN

Hoke Smith the Only Member Who Supports the Chicago Nominee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—In Presidential campaigns it is the custom of the organs and managers of the weaker candidate to claim everything and to accept silence as implying assent and support. The organs and the managers of Mr. Bryan's campaign have adopted these familiar tactics. It is easy for them to assert the adherence to their cause of some Democrats who find it difficult to deny their assertions. Almost from the time of the adjournment of the Chicago Convention, Senator Hill has been the victim of these inventions of the newspapers devoted to Bryan. Only last week an authoritative denial of his often-reported intentions to announce at once his support of the Chicago ticket was published.

The commonest of recent fabrications of this nature has been that relating to the Cabinet officers. Secretary Hoke Smith's defection to the silver side set many lying tongues a-wagging. It was predicted that Secretary Herbert would surely come out for Bryan. Postmaster General Wilson, and even Secretary Carlisle, were included among the number of the President's advisers who would probably declare for the Populist cause. At last one silver organ, more audacious than the rest, has ventured to set down Secretary Lamont as a Cabinet officer who would a little later come out in support of the Chicago nominee.

Cabinet officers cannot very well deny newspaper rumor. THE TIMES has taken some pains, however, to inform itself as to the truth or falsity of these rumors, and it is in a position to assert without any fear of authoritative contradiction that Secretary Hoke Smith is the only member of the Cabinet who supports Bryan and free silver.

WAR ON UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Canadian Bankers and Merchants Taking United Action.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 10.—A combined effort is about to be made by city banks to decrease the circulation of American bills in this city. At present the city is flooded with American silver certificates. The following notice is posted in the Standard Bank to-day:

On and after Saturday, Aug. 15, American checks or bills will only be received for 99 cents.

It is understood that other banks will follow the example of the Standard Bank. This action probably will result in a much-decreased circulation of American bills in this city. In regard to American silver, most of the city banks are not accepting it at all. Some will accept American silver only from customers, but only in small amounts. The railway companies refuse to handle it, and department stores are discussing the advisability of refusing it as money.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Aug. 10.—Following the example of the Toronto banks, the merchants and local banks here have decided to refuse to accept American silver and silver certificates. For years American bills and American currency have been accepted at par by many merchants. United States silver or silver certificates will not be accepted in payment of city taxes.

BOSTON LUMBER DEALER FAILS.

Liabilities of the Fourth Firm of the Hub in That Line $200,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—W. H. Trewogry, wholesale lumber dealer, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The assignees are G. A. Jones of Boston and J. Otis of Methuen. No statement of assets and liabilities has yet been prepared, but it is understood that the latter are in the vicinity of $200,000.

Mr. Trewogry says that his failure is due to several causes, chiefly to losses recently sustained by a lumber firm in the South. In addition to this he has been carrying several of his large customers and mills in the South, and his inability to realize upon commercial paper has made an assignment unavoidable. Mr. Trewogry says the banks are well secured, and so far as he can tell, there will be no failures due to his suspension.

The firm is the fourth largest lumber house in the city, and consists of W. H. Trewogry alone. Its standing has always been excellent, and its credit high. Mr. Trewogry owns a mill in Rushville, Ind. He has received many offers of assistance from his creditors, and hopes for a satisfactory settlement.

ONE SINGLE TAXER OUT OF JAIL.

Others Confined in Dover, Del., Sent Back to Their Cells.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 10.—Chancellor Nicholson delivered his decision to-day in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by the single-tax advocates who are in jail. All the prisoners were present during the reading of the decision, except Samuel Melville, who is sick in jail. Edward Ridgely and Beniah Watson, counsel for the town, were also present. Counsel for the single taxers was absent.

The Chancellor decided that in the case of W. H. Keevan, the Town Alderman, Peter L. Cooper, erred in placing the amount of fine and costs on the margin of the docket instead of in the body thereof, and that his commitment was, therefore, defective, and he was discharged.

In the case of the remainder of the petitioners, the motion for a writ was denied, and the prisoners were remanded.

The single taxers decided not to hold a meeting this evening. They have declared an "armed truce," and say as the result of the decision of the Chancellor the cases will be pushed in the United States Supreme Court.

For a New Mining Exchange.

About thirty down-town business men who are interested in the organization of a new Mining Exchange in this city met in the office of Wooster, Barrett & Rogers, 30 Broad Street, yesterday noon. Dr. William Brandeth was elected temporary President and permanent Treasurer. Floyd B. Wilson was chosen Vice President, M. E. Wooster Secretary, and John Gray Chairman. The last-named gentleman was many years ago widely known as the caller of the San Francisco Mining Exchange. Several committees were appointed yesterday, including a Building Committee, which will meet to-day for the purpose of selecting a site for the new exchange.

Knew the Birds by Their Dialect.

Samuel Lipschitz, nineteen years old, of 50 Norfolk Street, who was employed by Max Rappaport, a bird dealer at 77 Eldridge Street, a week ago, received five mockingbirds to sell, valued at $15. He did not come back. The police found the birds in a down-town bird store, where Lipschitz had disposed of them. The owner identified the birds by imitations of east side dialect which he had taught them. Lipschitz was arrested, and in the Essex Market Police Court was held for trial.

To Celebrate da Gama's Centenary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The United States has been invited to send some men-of-war to Lisbon in July, 1897, to participate in the Portuguese celebration of the fourth centenary of Vasco de Gama's departure for the discovery of India. The Portuguese Minister at Washington, Viscount de Santo Thyrso, delivered the invitation.

UPWARD TURN IN STOCKS

MORE HOPEFUL FEELING TAKING ROOT IN WALL STREET.

Sharp Contrast Between the Early Trading Yesterday and at the Close, When There Was a Spirited Rally—Prices Advanced One or Two Points Along the List—Less Political Talk than Usual on the Floor of the Exchange.

By its fluctuations and the strong upward movement at the close, the stock market yesterday indicated that a more hopeful feeling is taking root in Wall Street.

The tendency to demoralization, which caused such an alarming shrinkage of values last week, asserted itself just enough in the forenoon to afford a sharp contrast to the spirited rally that in the afternoon carried prices up one and two points.

There was less political talk than usual on the floor of the Stock Exchange, and encouraging cables from London helped to infuse a healthier tone into the market. The pressure to sell stocks grew weaker as the day advanced, and what appeared to be evidences of some investment buying among the Granger stocks started a rally that steadily gained in strength.

Some of the operators in the Exchange who are never without a reason for whatever happens, explained, after the close of the day's business, that the upward movement in prices demonstrated that Wall Street had thoroughly discounted the effect of Candidate Bryan's visit to New-York, and that no further trouble need be expected from that quarter.

The efforts of the bear traders were chiefly directed at the outset to the hammering of Northwest. That stock closed on Saturday at 88. It was speedily forced down to 85¼ yesterday forenoon, but at the latter point a few friends of the property put in some buying orders, started a rally, and ran the price up to 88¼, where it remained at the close.

Burlington and Quincy, which closed at 54¾ on Saturday, opened yesterday at 56, was sold down to 53½, and recovered to 55½. The aggregate sales of Burlington for the day amounted to 15,400 shares. St. Paul was active and participated in the general rally at the close. It opened two points higher than Saturday's closing, but receded three points, to 53⅝. On the rally it regained all that it had lost earlier in the day, and closed firm at 62¼.

Manhattan Consolidated was, as usual, one of the conspicuous targets for the rumor mongers, and it was raided unmercifully on reports that the company's decreasing revenues had impelled the Directors to order immediate and rigid economies. There were more than 10,000 shares of Manhattan sold, opening at 97⅜, it dropped like lead to 74½. Subsequently it rose sympathetically with the rest of the market, to 77½.

Rock Island, on a fair amount of trading, sold down from 51⅛ to 49⅝, but recovered to 50⅝. New-York Central made a net gain of one point for the day, closing at 89½.

Of the industrial stocks, Sugar and Tobacco were especially active. Sugar opened strong, but dropped gradually under vigorous selling from 98¾ to 95. At the close it was 98, and nearly 40,000 shares had changed hands. American Tobacco certificates opened at 85, sold down to 81, and closed fairly strong at 84½. United States Leather preferred also showed considerable activity. Opening at 43¾, it was forced down to 41½, and went back to 43¼ on sales of something over 14,250 shares.

Western Union was, to a certain extent, a feature of the market. On dealings aggregating 35,400 shares, its price fluctuated from 75¼ down to 73⅜, and finally up to 75. Thirty thousand silver-bullion certificates were sold on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday at a uniform price of 68⅝. The total sales of stocks for the day were 291,000 shares.

A PAINTER'S FALL TO DEATH.

Christian Bray Drops Twelve Stories to the Street.

Christian Bray, a painter, fifty years old, whose residence is unknown, fell a distance of twelve stories from a scaffold at Everard's Storage Warehouse, at Tenth and Washington Streets, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

Bray was employed with another painter, Frank Bulger, of 252 Eighth Avenue. The two had rigged up a scaffold on the top floor of the storage warehouse in order to paint the cornice. When they tried to lower the scaffold one of the ropes slipped and Bray slid from the scaffold. He fell to the street and was instantly crushed to death on the stone pavement.

Bulger caught hold of a window sill and crawled to a place of safety. Bulger says that the dead man was married and had a family.

KILLED IN THE SHIP'S HOLD.

John Guira's Fatal Fall While Working on La Normandie.

John Guira of 10 Clarkson Street was accidentally killed on board the French Line steamer La Normandie yesterday morning at the foot of Morton Street.

La Normandie is docked there while her cargo of freight is unloaded. Guira was one of those so employed. A case of goods had been hoisted out of the hold by a derrick. Guira stuck a hook into the case and was trying to pull it clear of the hold and land it on deck. The first pull failed to land the case, and Guira let it back to give it another swing. Not watching where he was stepping, he went into the hold. His skull was fractured and death came before an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital could reach the pier.

Life-Saving by a Young Woman.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 10.—Ida Billings, daughter of Detective Billings of Brooklyn, was rescued from drowning in the Shark River this afternoon by Ray Valleau. Miss Billings attempted to swim across the river. She got into trouble when in the middle and then called for help. Miss Valleau, who was on the shore, jumped into a boat and rowed to the drowning girl, reaching her just in time to hold her head above the water and save her life. Miss Billings is eighteen years old and Miss Valleau is of the same age.

Thief Uses a Bicycle.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A man entered the ice-cream saloon of Mrs. M. A. Binder, this morning and ordered a glass of soda water. Mrs. Binder paid no attention to him after he had been waited on, but busied herself counting some change at the counter. Suddenly the man sprang for the money, and swept it from the counter before Mrs. Binder recovered from her surprise. He ran out of the store. Mrs. Binder reached the door just in time to see him disappear around the corner on a bicycle. She said he was "scorching." The money stolen was about $6.

The Sunday S. E. Young Wants.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 10.—A petition was presented to the Mayor and Council to-night by S. Edward Young on behalf of some citizens protesting against the keeping open on Sunday of soda water fountains, ice cream parlors, and bathhouses. Senator Bradley said that so far as bathing was concerned, it was in great public demand on Sundays, and should not be interfered with. The matter was referred to a committee for action.

Steel Works in Indiana Resume.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 10.—After several weeks of idleness the Midland Steel Works and the Indiana Iron Works resumed operations this morning, with nearly 500 hands in each mill. The puddling mill at the Indiana Iron Works will work two turns a day. The nut and bolt works will not be started for some time.

SPAIN'S APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

Prepared, but Never Sent, Owing to Minister Taylor.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently prepared, with the idea of presenting it to the powers, a memorandum on the condition of affairs in Cuba, and the relations between Spain and the American republics, especially the United States, in connection with Cuba.

The memorandum called attention to the aid the Cuban rebels received from the United States, despite the correct attitude of the Washington Government, and suggested that the powers assist Spain in bringing amicable pressure to bear on the United States to procure a stricter neutrality.

It is stated that subsequent to the completion of the document a long interview took place between the Duke of Tetuan and Hannis Taylor, the American Minister, the result of which was that it was decided not to issue the memorandum.

KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

John Schneider's Horse Ran into an Elevated Road Pillar.

John Schneider, twenty-eight years old, of 165 East Seventy-seventh Street, was instantly killed at 8 o'clock last evening by being thrown from a light buggy in a runaway at Eighty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. Schneider was seen to come down the avenue on the down-town track and it is said by some that he appeared to be under the influence of liquor. As he was nearing Eighty-fifth Street the horse was seized with what is known as the blind staggers. It jumped suddenly to one side striking an elevated railroad pillar.

The collision smashed the wheel and threw Schneider against the pillar. His skull was fractured and his neck broken. He was killed almost instantly. Schneider was carried to the sidewalk and Saloonkeeper Curry, whose store is on the corner, tried to revive him by giving him some brandy. Curry says Schneider was alive when he gave him the brandy. A policeman rang for an ambulance and Dr. Carter, who responded with it in a few minutes, said Schneider was dead.

The collision broke the traces and freed the horse from the buggy. The animal ran down the car track with its hind leg broken, and came into collision with an up-town bound cable car at Eighty-second Street. The horse smashed the headlight of the car, and brought the car to a standstill. The gripman was thrown over the front platform, and a number of passengers were thrown out of their seats. One of the front legs of the horse was broken. The horse lay at the side of the street for half an hour, until it was shot by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Schneider's body was removed on a stretcher to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. It was not known who he was at the time, but a number of people called at the station house, thinking that he was the son of a prominent Harlem contractor.

Schneider lived in an apartment house at the address given. His young wife, to whom he has been married but four months, fainted when told of the death of her husband. The dead man was in no business, but lived on the interest of his money. He owned the horse and buggy.

SOUND MONEY IN ALABAMA.

An Enthusiastic Meeting to Organize for the Campaign.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 10.—The sound-money movement in Alabama took a big leap forward to-night, when, at Lake View Opera House, 700 to 800 persons assisted in the organization of the "Sound Money Democratic Club of Jefferson County." The President of the club is Gen. Frederick S. Ferguson, Commander of the Alabama Division of the United Confederate Veterans.

Ex-Gov. Thomas G. Jones made a speech, in which he arraigned the Chicago platform and nominees as un-Democratic, and he closed by saying:

"If the assertion of correct principles shall dig my political grave, as they threaten, God speed the day." Loud cheers greeted the patriotic sentiment.

National Committeeman J. M. Falkner also addressed the convention, and said clubs would organize in every precinct in the State. The audience consisted of the most substantial business men in the community.

DIED FROM A STAB IN THE PLAY.

Mr. Crozier Fell, the London House Cheering His Realism.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A fatal accident occurred to-night at the Novelty Theatre, where the play "The Sins of a Night" is being produced.

Mr. Crozier was playing the part of the villain and the plot provided that he should be stabbed in the last act. The play ran along as usual until the stabbing scene, when, in some manner not unexplained, instead of a harmless blow being delivered, the dagger penetrated Crozier's breast, inflicting a wound which caused his death in a few minutes.

Consternation prevailed among the members of the company. A physician was hastily summoned but his services were of no avail. The spectators were not aware of the terrible mistake that had been made and Crozier's realistic fall was greeted with applause.

President Dole's Wife in America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Sanford B. Dole, wife of the President of the Republic of Hawaii, arrived here yesterday by the steamer Peru from Honolulu. Talking of her trip, she said: "As to island affairs, everything is quiet. Mr. Dole is well, and just as I was leaving he was starting for one of the other islands on a little vacation trip, which he is probably enjoying now. My visit here is a private matter. I am on my way East, first to see my nephew, Guy T. Dennett, entered in Williams College. Afterward I shall visit New-York and Boston before returning here."

Struck Dead by His Fiancee's Side.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 10.—Dr. Wilmer L. Pressey of Bangor was instantly killed by lightning while in the Summer cottage occupied by his family at Islesborough, Sunday. The house was badly splintered and wrecked, but no other person was injured physically. Dr. Pressey was twenty-one years old. He had become betrothed to a young lady, who was sitting by his side when he was killed. The lady was uninjured, by the lightning, but was prostrated by the shock.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Oscar Belson of Hackensack was drowned at West View, N. J., Sunday. He and two companions swam across the Hackensack River, and after resting a short time the three started to swim back. In midstream Belson sank. His disappearance was not noticed until his companions reached the shore.

—Ten persons returning home in an express wagon from a picnic were run down Sunday night by a west-bound Port Wayne passenger train at Ninety-ninth Street and Avenue K, Chicago. All were hurt, one seriously. None was killed.

—Garland Travis and William Way were drowned in the Kankakee River Sunday. Travis fell overboard, and, being powerless to help himself, Way attempted to save him, and both died.

—Mrs. Amelia Knoedig of West Manchester, N. H., aged forty-five, hanged herself yesterday. She was despondent because of lack of work. Her husband is in Germany.

—The Lynd House, at Richville, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and the barns and sheds connected with the hotel were burned yesterday. Loss, $8,000.

—The naval cadet ship Bancroft sailed from Boston for Bath, Me., yesterday.

DEATHS FROM THE HEAT

Fatal Results to Seventy-two Persons in This City.

MANY ANIMALS OVERCOME

Over 200 Men and Women Prostrated in and Near New-York.

SAD SCENES IN THE HOSPITALS.

The Coroner's Physicians and the Ambulances Kept Busy—Some Sunstroke Cases Reported.

SEVERAL CAR HORSES SHOT IN MERCY

Lists of the Persons Reported Dead or Prostrated—Advice by Physicians.

Seventy-two deaths from the heat and over 170 prostrations were reported yesterday in this city, and many more casualties in Brooklyn and neighboring cities.

It is probable, however, that many of these deaths and prostrations were not due so much to the heat of yesterday as to the effect of the prolonged heat of the last few days upon systems weakened by overwork or overindulgence in attempts to relieve temporary, though exhausting, conditions affecting personal comfort.

Viewed from the standpoint of personal comfort, yesterday was only a repetition of several days preceding it. While the percentage of humidity was not so great as on Sunday, the mercury insisted upon remaining in the eighties or nineties all day yesterday, and got as high as 91°.

Some idea of the remarkable weather which New-Yorkers have experienced for the past week may be gathered from the fact that yesterday was the fifth consecutive day on which the temperature reached

448 West Forty-second Street; died at residence.

KINGSBURY, SELIC, sixty-five years old, died suddenly at his home, 120 Allen Street.

KOEHLER, FREDERICK, of 432 East Fifteenth Street, died at Bellevue Hospital.

LAWLOR, JOHN, aged twenty-seven, of 251 West Fifteenth Street, died suddenly at his home.

LEGA, JOHN, thirty-five years old; died at Gouverneur Hospital.

LEHRICH, JOHN, thirty years old, of 181 East Houston Street; died at residence.

LUDWIG, ELLEN, twenty-five years old, at 133 East Seventeenth Street.

O'MARA, JOHN, twenty-four years old, laborer, of 244 Sackett Street, Brooklyn; died in Hudson Street Hospital.

McCANN, —, died at St. Vincent's Hospital.

McCANN, MARY, twenty years old of 226 West Fifty-ninth Street; died suddenly at her home.

McFADDEN, THOMAS, forty-eight years old; died at Harlem Hospital.

McGOWAN, MARTIN, 225 East Seventieth Street; died at Presbyterian Hospital.

MENTON, PATRICK, forty, of 52 West Nineteenth Street.

MORAN, OSCAR, thirty-five years old, of 357 Madison Street; died at residence.

MORIEN, MICHAEL, thirty years old, of 153 West Ninety-eighth Street; died at residence.

O'BRIEN, JOHAH, ten years old, died at 2,053 First Avenue.

O'BRIEN, PETER, thirty-five years old, died at 523 Manhattan Street.

OLIER, —, died at St. Vincent's Hospital.

OLIVO, MARIA, fifty-one years old, of 1,078 Third Avenue; died at home.

ST. CLAIR, G., a laborer, forty-five years old, was found dead in his room, N 311 East Seventy-seventh Street, supposedly from the heat.

SCHROEDER, HENRY, fifty-five years old, 58 West Twenty-second Street; died at the Presbyterian Hospital.

SHIPLEY, CLAUDE, six months old, of 1,886 Third Avenue.

SONNEBORN, GOBERT, forty-five years old, of 20 Broadway, prostrated at residence; Gouverneur Hospital.

STRAUS, ADOLPH, thirty-two years old, of 847 Pearl Street; died at residence.

STUTZENBERG, Catherine, forty years old, of 412 East Fifty-sixth Street; died at residence.

SULLIVAN, ELLEN, thirty years old; died at Gouverneur Hospital.

SWANSON, CHARLES, 155 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, died at Harlem Hospital.

THOMPSON, PATRICK, forty-eight years old, of 5 Cherry Street; died at residence.

TOLAN, KATE, forty-three years old, of 223 East Sixty-first Street; a kitchenwoman in the restaurant at 2 Barclay Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

TORELLER, FERDINAND, an artist, aged forty-seven, of 452 East Fifteenth Street; overcome at his home; Bellevue Hospital.

TUTHE, CHARLES, aged twenty-seven, of 223 West Thirty-ninth Street; overcome at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

UNKNOWN MAN, about forty years old, of dark complexion, overcome at Pier 48 East River; Gouverneur Hospital.

WEBER, HERMAN, aged thirty-six, of 104 Block Avenue, overcome at One Hundred and Third Street and Third Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

WEIS, KATE, forty-three years old, of 223 West Thirty-ninth Street; a kitchenwoman in the restaurant at 2 Barclay Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

WOELLER, FERDINAND, an artist, aged forty-seven, of 452 East Fifteenth Street; overcome at his home; Bellevue Hospital.

WYNNE, CHARLES, aged twenty-seven, of 223 West Thirty-ninth Street; overcome at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

YORK, CHARLES, eighteen years old, of 1,886 Third Avenue; prostrated at his home; Presbyterian Hospital.

ZITZENBACH, CHARLES, thirty-eight years old, of Seventh Avenue, overcome at residence; Harlem Hospital.

The Prostrations.

The prostrations reported about the city yesterday were:

ABROSS, ABRAHAM, twenty-eight years old, of 1,886 Third Avenue; died at residence.

ALLEN, —, overcome at Bellevue Hospital.

ANDERSON, —, overcome at Bellevue Hospital.

BAUM, MARY, forty-two years old, of 1,678 Third Avenue; died at home.

BERGEN, G., a laborer, forty-five years old, was found dead in his room, N 311 East Seventy-seventh Street, supposedly from the heat.

BOERGER, HENRY, fifty-five years old, 58 West Twenty-second Street; died at the Presbyterian Hospital.

BRADY, CLADYS, six months old, of 1,886 Third Avenue.

BONNEBERG, GOBERT, forty-five years old, of 20 Broadway, prostrated at residence; Gouverneur Hospital.

BRAUS, ADOLPH, thirty-two years old, of 847 Pearl Street; died at residence.

BUTZENBERG, Catherine, forty years old, of 412 East Fifty-sixth Street; died at residence.

CARROLL, JOHN, forty-two years old, of 125 Cherry Street; prostrated at residence; Gouverneur Hospital.

CASSIDY, BRIDGET, 27½ Johnson Street; St. Barnabas's Hospital.

CHRISTOPHER, CHARLES, aged twenty-seven, of 223 West Thirty-ninth Street; overcome at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

CLARK, JOHN, aged forty, of 838 West Twenty-fifth Street; overcome at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

COLLINS, JOHN, thirty-four years old, of 331 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, at residence; Harlem Hospital.

DOE, MARGARET, thirty-one years old, of 423 West Seventh Street, prostrated at residence; New-York Hospital.

FITZSIMMONS, JOHN, of 148 East Fortieth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

FLANN, MARGARET, thirty-five years old, at 189 Washington Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

FROHER, MARY, forty years old, of 146 Madison Street; prostrated at residence; Gouverneur Hospital.

FROM, MOLLIE, twenty-three years old, of 225 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; prostrated at foot of Ninety-ninth Street, East River; taken home.

GERLACH, HENRY, twenty-one years old, of 105 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; overcome at foot of 126 Water Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

GILLETTE, JACOB, aged forty, of 130 West Twenty-fifth Street; overcome near his home; New-York Hospital.

GOLDEN, MRS., thirty-five years old, residence unknown, prostrated at Second Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

GOLL, GAILLE, thirty-three years old, of 1,569 Sixth Avenue, prostrated at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

GUELIS, LOUIS, thirty-six years old, of 616 Grand Street; prostrated at residence; Gouverneur Hospital.

HOUSTER, ADAM, thirty-eight years old, of 343 East Twenty-second Street, prostrated at 1st Second Avenue; taken home.

HARNETT, JOHN, fifty years old, of 850 First Avenue, prostrated at residence; attended at home.

HERSEY, IRA, seventy-six years old, of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, overcome at Fulton Street and Broadway; attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken home.

HAYES, JOHN, aged twenty-eight, of 36 Willow Place, Brooklyn; prostrated at Tenth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; taken home.

HENNING, JACOB, a driver, thirty-six years old, of Ninety-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, prostrated at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Seventh Avenue; Manhattan Hospital.

HICKEY, MICHAEL, a lohishoreman, aged forty, of 38 Beach Street, prostrated in front of 393 Washington Street.

HILL, HARRY, fifty-one years old, a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; overcome at 126 West Twenty-fifth Street; New-York Hospital.

HITCHCOCK, LOUIS, thirty-five years old, of 683 Park Avenue; prostrated at his home; Presbyterian Hospital.

HOFFLAN, CHARLES, thirty-two years old, a driver employed in Zeltner's Brewery, on East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; overcome by heat while driving at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street; taken home.

HOSEY, JOHN, twenty-eight years, of 414 Cherry Street; overcome on Pier 48 East River; Gouverneur Hospital.

HINKEY, JAMES, twenty-eight years old, at Prince and Elizabeth Streets; St. Vincent's Hospital.

HOFFMAN, LOUIS, forty-two years old, of 220 East Ninety-eighth Street; attended at home.

HANLEY, SARAH, eighteen years old, of 285 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, prostrated at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Manhattan Hospital.

HILLERY, PATRICK, nineteen years old, of 130 West Fifty-second Street, prostrated at residence; Roosevelt Hospital.

JENES, THOMAS, twenty-two years old, laborer, of 2E Avenue B; Bellevue Hospital.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, sixty-four years old, of 170 Washington Avenue; prostrated at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Washington Avenue; Fordham Hospital.

KENNEDY, THOMAS, thirty-one years old, of 225 East Twenty-fourth Street, overcome at residence; Bellevue Hospital.

KELLY, PATRICK, fifty-two years old, of 81 Thomas Street; prostrated at residence; Hudson Street Hospital.

KRAMER, CHARLES, forty years old, of 414 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a baker, overcome while at work; Flower Hospital.

KETTLER, MARY, fifty-three years old, of 23 Rivington Street; prostrated at Thirty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

KERRIGAN, JOHN, fifty-three years old, of Avenue D and Fifteenth Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

KELLY, Mrs. ELLEN, fifty-eight years old, of 211 East Twenty-ninth Street; overcome at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

KELLY, JOHN, twenty-six years old, laborer; Bellevue Hospital.

KENNY, THOMAS, aged fifty-seven years of 228 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; overheated at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; Manhattan Hospital.

KOEHLER, FREDERICK, of Brooklyn, aged forty-seven, of 452 East Fifteenth Street; overcome at his home; Bellevue Hospital.

KUHNE, CHARLES, aged twenty-seven, of 223 West Thirty-ninth Street; overheated at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

KYLER, CHARLES, eighteen years old, of 226 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; prostrated at One Hundred and Third Street and Third Avenue; Flower Hospital.

KITZENBACH, CHARLES, thirty-eight years old, of Seventh Avenue, overcome at residence; Harlem Hospital.

LANE, JOHN, of 297 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a laborer working at 37 Union Square; overcome; New-York Hospital.

LAMONT, THOMAS, aged forty, of 448 East Seventy-seventh Street; overheated in front of 50 Pike Street; Flower Hospital.

LAUGHLIN, MARY, forty years old, of 616 West Twenty-fifth Street; prostrated at 795 Third Avenue; Flower Hospital.

LEMINGTON, HENRY, aged fifty, of 68 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; overcome at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

LEITNER, JOHANNA, seventy years old, of 1,886 Third Avenue; prostrated at 1st Second Avenue; overcome at residence; Bellevue Hospital.

LEVY, MR. HARRY, forty-four years old, of 104 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, prostrated in front of 1,886 Third Avenue; Gouverneur Hospital.

LYNCH, PATRICK, seventy-five years old, residence unknown; prostrated at Eighty-third Street and Avenue A; Presbyterian Hospital.

MAHONEY, MARTIN, forty-five years old, of 125 Columbus Street; was overcome while toting a horse in front of 413 East Third Street and fell to the ground, fracturing his skull; Bellevue Hospital.

MASCHOW, PETER, thirty-four years old, of First Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street; taken home from 2,102 Eighth Avenue.

MILLER, THOMAS, thirty-two years old, of 9 Cornelia Street; prostrated at 230 Bleecker Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

MOONEY, RICHARD, twenty-six years old, of 201 East Seventy-second Street; prostrated at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Manhattan Hospital.

MURRAY, JOHN, thirty years old, residence unknown; prostrated at Criminal Court Building; Hudson Street Hospital.

MULLER, MARY, forty-five years old, of 222 West Twenty-seventh Street; prostrated at residence; New-York Hospital.

NELSON, CHARLES, forty-four years old, of 1,718 Dean Street; prostrated while working at One Hundred and Sixth Street and East River; Harlem Hospital.

O'ROURKE, MICHAEL, twenty-three years old, of 50 Rutgers Street; prostrated at residence; Gouverneur Hospital.

OHR, JACOB M., twenty-seven years, of 1,727 First Avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.

OKEN, CHARLES, forty-five years old; prostrated at Grand and Thompson Streets; St. Vincent's Hospital.

OPPENHEIMER, FREDERICK, thirty-five years old, of 430 East Eighth Street; prostrated at 161 First Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

PAYNE, JOSEPH, sixty-three years old, retired, of Orange, prostrated at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Second Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

PLUNKETT, THOMAS, forty-five years old, of 325 East Houston Street; overcome at Second Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

POOL, FRANK, of 431 West Fifty-fourth Street; overcome at Fifty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue; went home.

POWERS, MATTHEW, twenty-six years old, of 10 South Main Street, Wilkesbarre, Penn., prostrated at West Fourth and Barrow Streets; Bellevue Hospital.

PURCELL, MARY, aged thirty-six, of 467 West Twenty-sixth Street, prostrated at Tenth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; taken home.

REITLE, ADAM, thirty-seven years old, of 323 East Twenty-first Street, prostrated in front of 142 East Forty-second Street; Flower Hospital.

REILLY, JAMES, thirty-eight, of 643 Washington Street, overcome at his home; St. Vincent's Hospital.

RUSSELL, MARY, thirty-two years old, of 605 Madison Avenue, prostrated at residence; Presbyterian Hospital.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, aged twenty-eight, of 244 East Ninetieth Street, prostrated in the circus tent of East Houston Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

RYAN, PATRICK, forty years old, driver, 406 West Fiftieth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

REILLY, MRS. MARY, seventy-seven years old, overcome while standing at the top of the stairs on the fourth floor of 347 Seventh Avenue, where she lived, and fell down the stairs, sustaining bad scalp wound; Bellevue

REILLY, CHARLES, twenty-four years old, of Buffalo, N. Y., prostrated at Grand Central Station; Flower Hospital.

RYAN, JOHN, seventy-six years old, of 80 Worth Street; prostrated at 416 East Seventy-seventh Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

SATTLER, EDGAR, twenty-six years old, of 106 Diamond Street, Brooklyn; taken home.

SARLING, CARL, sixty years old, of 68 Fifth Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

SCANLON, JOHN, forty years old, of 2,385 First Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

SCHAEFER, FRANZ, fifty years old, of 250 West Twelfth Street, stricken in front of his home; St. Vincent's Hospital.

SCHILLING, CHARLES, forty-five years old, of 110 Avenue C, overcome in front of his home; Bellevue Hospital.

SCHMIDT, MAX, aged twenty-six, of 345 Fifth Street; overcome at 661 Broadway; St. Vincent's Hospital.

SCHROEDER, HENRY, aged fifty-five, of 58 West Twenty-second Street; prostrated at 32 Liberty Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

SCHROEDER, THOMAS, eighteen years old, of 101 East Eighty-first Street; was prostrated in front of 65 East Eighty-first Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

SEIGER, JOHN D., thirty-six years old, of 350 East Eighty-first Street, prostrated at 15 Catharine Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

SELLA, ESTAVE, fifty-eight years old; Bellevue Hospital.

SILVER, JOHN, forty-five years old, of 202 Seventh Avenue, prostrated at 140 Eldridge Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

SOHR, AUGUST, twenty-three, of 2,733 Eighth Avenue, overcome while at work at 7 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; taken home.

STARK, FRANK, thirty-five years old, of 234 West Twenty-eighth Street; overcome in front of 132 Mott Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

STEVENS, JOHN, forty-five, overcome in front of 60 East Fourteenth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

STRONG, WILLIAM, fifty-five years old, of 1,822 Madison Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

SUMMERS, JOHN, forty-eight years old, of 401 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; prostrated at 341 East Twentieth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

SWANSON, CHARLES, aged forty-five, of 155 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; overcome on Pier 46 at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Harlem Hospital.

SUMMERS, JOHN, forty-eight years old, of 401 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; prostrated at 341 East Twentieth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

TAFONTI, NICHOLAS, fifty-five years old, of 555 West Broadway; Hudson Street Hospital.

TAGERT, MICHAEL, twenty-five years old, of 1,884 Second Avenue, prostrated at First Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

TEIN, EDWARD, policeman of the Eldridge Street Station; overcome in front of 175 Allen Street, where he had a stationary post to keep strikers from making any trouble; Gouverneur Hospital.

TOLGAN, JOHN, fifty-five years old, of 1,811 Second Avenue, prostrated at Forty-second Street and Third Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

TON, WILLIAM, forty years old, residence unknown; overcome at Post Office Station J, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue; Manhattan Hospital.

TUNISON, WILLIAM, forty-five years old, of 854 Third Avenue, prostrated at 971 Second Avenue; Flower Hospital.

VANDERKRIFE, CORNELIUS, thirty-three years old, of 158 East End Avenue, prostrated at Eighty-first Street and East End Avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.

VANE, THOMAS, twenty-eight years old, of 437 West Twenty-fourth Street; prostrated at 6 Christopher Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

VERNON, AUGUST, thirty-two years old, of 32 West Fifty-third Street, prostrated at Sixty-ninth Street and Central Park West; Roosevelt Hospital.

The wind, rain, and thunderstorm Sunday night had a temporary effect on the temperature, which was thoroughly appreciated by a parched and perspiring population. But the respite was for only a few short hours. At midnight Sunday night the temperature was 81°. The temperature dropped at 5 o'clock A. M. yesterday to 79°. Then came the reaction, and at 8 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury had climbed back to 82°. The record for the following twelve hours, according to the report of the Weather Bureau, was as follows:

9 A. M.	84°	3 P. M.	89°
10 A. M.	87°	4 P. M.	90°
11 A. M.	89°	5 P. M.	90°
12 M.	91°	6 P. M.	88°
1 P. M.	93°	7 P. M.	86°
2 P. M.	87°	8 P. M.	85°

The highest point reached by the mercury yesterday was 93°, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. It must be remembered that these observations are taken twenty flights of stairs in the air. Up there a breeze is felt at all times, there are no tall buildings to intercept it, and there is there little reflected heat. Down on the crowded street the temperature is at least three degrees higher. When Mr. Dunn's apparatus registered 93° at 5 o'clock P. M., a street thermometer not far away registered 96°.

The humidity at 5 o'clock yesterday morning was only 58 per cent. It gradually increased and at 8 o'clock there was 63 per cent., with a seventeen-mile breeze blowing from off the ocean. There was a very perceptible decrease from Sunday, when the highest percentage of humidity was 80.

A visit to Bellevue Hospital last evening would have been sufficient to impress one with the amount of suffering that has been caused by the present weather, which is such as New-Yorkers have seldom experienced. Similar scenes presented themselves at the other hospitals.

It was the busiest night ever known at Bellevue. The medical wards were filled early in the day, and many cases were taken into the surgical wards. From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 9 o'clock last night there had been fifty-eight ambulance calls. The largest number of calls for any previous day was forty-three. Physicians, nurses, and clerks were kept busier than ever before. Five ambulances were in constant service throughout the day, and the men of the drivers were on duty for forty-four hours. The work was more than the regular corps of ambulance surgeons could attend to, and the house staff was obliged to do ambulance duty. The two supply wagons were pressed into service last night as ambulances.

The Sturgis Surgical Pavilion, which is kept closed in the Summer, under the terms of the deed of gift, was opened yesterday afternoon by permission of the Charities Commissioners as an emergency hospital, and was soon nearly filled with heat patients. Some of the patients will never leave the building alive. Iced packs were kept in readiness for patients. In this ward there were eleven physicians, over a dozen nurses, and about twenty-five workhouse attendants last evening. The workhouse attendants were there to assist in moving the patients and to restrain those who became violent in their delirium. Several of the victims became so violent that it was necessary to strap their hands and feet to the cots. The four house physicians were in charge of the ward.

Two Catholic priests moved about among the patients administering extreme unction to those whose cases the physicians regarded as practically hopeless. One of the patients, an unknown man, lay with his head encased in an ice cap, and although in a delirium, he recognized that the man who stood beside him as a Roman Catholic priest, and indicated that he was of the same faith. It was a pathetic sight to see the poor fellow attempt to make the sign of the cross with his hands strapped across his breast. Several attendants held him while the priest performed the rites of the Church.

On the next cot lay a young man of magnificent physique. As the physician hailed by his aide to take the temperature he said in a cheerful voice: "I never felt better in my life, doctor."

Then he put his hand to his head and fell back on the pillow muttering incoherently.

People are generally apt to confound ordinary heat exhaustion or prostration with sunstroke. The former is not often very dangerous, the latter frequently results fatally. Dr. Humphrey of the house medical staff at Bellevue Hospital, speaking of heat cases yesterday, said:

"Usually the number of cases of sunstroke is exaggerated in times like these, but we are receiving an unprecedented number of cases of genuine sunstroke. One case which came in this morning, and which we regarded as a simple case of exhaustion, developed into sunstroke in the hospital, and it is doubtful if the man will recover. If the temperature of the patient is as high as 112° it is a case of sunstroke, or insolation, or thermic fever. In ordinary cases of prostration of exhaustion the temperature is sub-normal; the patient's temperature is cold and clammy; the muscles relax, but he does not lose consciousness.

"In cases of sunstroke, the temperature is always high as well as the pulse, a mere touch being sufficient to send the patient into convulsions. The ice bath into which the patient is placed as soon as possible sometimes reduces the temperature only temporarily, and when it goes up again the patient usually becomes delirious.

"Heat prostration is generally predisposed by some physical conditions. Alcoholic subjects, people who are suffering from sleeplessness, disordered stomachs, or nervousness are most apt to become victims of heat prostration."

Coroner's Physician E. J. Dohlin said yesterday that there are always premonitory symptoms of heat prostration. If heeded in time, an attack might be warded off. Speaking of these symptoms, the doctor said:

"Perspiration always ceases twelve to twenty-four hours before heat prostration, and the patient feels the heat more than formerly. A headache usually sets in, and, without realizing what is the matter, the patient becomes unconscious. As soon as the perspiration ceases, the head should be thoroughly bathed in as cold water as can be secured. The patient should then take a cold-water bath and drink freely of water of the temperature at which it comes from the hydrant. A little claret with the water is also desirable. The patient should also abstain from work or violent exercise."

The Coroner's physicians have never been kept so busy as they were yesterday, and if the hot weather continues, it will be impossible for the present corps to attend to all the cases reported. Dr. O'Hanlon left the office about noon yesterday to investigate about sixty cases. They were simple cases of sudden deaths reported since 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and, although no autopsies are required, the Coroner's physician is obliged to learn the history of the case and cause of death.

There is probably no better place in Greater New-York these days than on the bridge. People who formerly walked across for the exercise have been found in the crowds on the cars in the last few days. On the roadway the heat yesterday was intense, and the poor horses toiled along at a snail's pace. A number of them succumbed to the heat, but all survived.

In New-York the suffering among the horses was widespread. The two ambulances of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had more work than they could do yesterday, and at 6:30 o'clock last night there were twelve calls at the office to be answered. The car horses on the west side seemed to stand the heat better than those on the east side, where several were shot by officers of the society, and three died in the ambulance.

Speaking of the effect of the heat on the horses, Superintendent Hankinson of the society said:

"Not all the prostrations of horses are due to the heat. A large percentage of them result from the ignorance and brutality of the drivers. If they would treat their horses as well as they do themselves, they would be able to stand the heat better. They neglect to notice the signs of weakness, and before they know it the poor beast drops in the street. If they would rest their horses occasionally and take them out of the harness before they collapse, there would not be so many cases of prostration. It is better to allow a horse to lie in the street when he falls, because it is easy to see that he cannot be handled very gently in placing him in the ambulance, and he is much better off outside in the air than he would be in a narrow stall in a stable."

Steve Brodie has seen where he can do a humane act, and he announces that he will furnish water and cracked ice for the owners of horses who apply at his place on the Bowery.

BROOKLYN'S EXCEPTIONAL RECORD.

Twenty Killed, Thirty-one Prostrated —Sixty Horses Dead.

Owing to the intense heat in Brooklyn yesterday more deaths from it were recorded than for any other day in the year.

The ambulances were kept busy all the afternoon. There were so many calls for them that, when they were out on emergency calls, the patrol wagons attached to the several station houses were brought into service, and the patients were carried in them to the hospitals, where they were attended by the house surgeons.

The two operators at Police Headquarters, James Keenan and William Miller, were kept so busy answering calls that it was impossible for them to get dinner.

Sergt. Keenan, an old operator, said he could not recall any other time when there were so many ambulance calls in one day. Four pages of the police blotter were taken up exclusively by calls for ambulances from 9 o'clock until 8 o'clock last evening.

Contractors and expressmen lost many horses by the heat. No less than sixty were reported to have died yesterday, and word was sent to the contractor whose work it is to see that the dead animals are removed to have them taken from the city at once.

Coroners Coombs and Nason were kept busy having the bodies of the dead removed and in holding inquests in the cases of all whose death was due to the great heat.

A record of deaths and prostrations was kept at Police Headquarters.

The Dead.

Those recorded as having died were:

BENKLER, JOHN, thirty-seven years old, of 46 Cook Street; prostrated at 539 Ninth Street; taken to the Seney Hospital, where he died.

BLUMS, FREDERICK, forty-two years old, a truck driver; prostrated on Elizabeth Street; died, and was taken to his late home, 168 Elizabeth Street.

BECKER, Mrs. PAULINE, seventy-two years old, died at her home, 249 Sutter Street.

FARRELL, Mrs. MARY, forty-eight years old; died at her home, 772 Bergen Street.

FLANDERS, JAMIN E., fifty-nine years old, rectifier; stricken in his office in this city Saturday; died at his home, 619 S. Mark's Avenue, yesterday.

GARGARD, CHARLES, twenty-five years old; died at his home, 86 North Fifth Street.

GIBBS, FRANK, thirty-six years old, of 554 Sheppard Avenue; prostrated while painting a house at 835 Humboldt Street; taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where he died.

HIGGINS, JAMES, twenty-five years; died at his home, 592 Macon Avenue.

HYLAND, MICHAEL, fifty-six years old; no home; died in stable at 125 Bergen Street.

KANE, WILLIAM, forty-five years old; died at his home, 37 Taylor Street.

LOOS, JOHN, thirty-eight years old, of 637 Bushwick Avenue; prostrated at Bushwick Avenue and Hart Street; died before the surgeon arrived.

MITMAN, THOMAS J., fifty-four years old, of 308 Broadway, a pensioner of the war; died in lot at Broadway and Penn Street.

QUINN, PATRICK, fifty-five years old, of 725 Bergen Street; prostrated on Eastern Parkway; died before arrival of an ambulance.

RUDDY, PATRICK, twenty-five years old, died at his home, 137 Spencer Street.

SCHMIDT, WILLIAM, fifty years old; prostrated while cutting grass at Bay Thirteenth Street and Bath Avenue; died instantly.

TABOR, FREDERICK, fifty-six years old, a druggist at 10 Cities Avenue; found dead sitting in his chair in the rear of his store.

PETTIGREW, MORRIS, fifty years old, died at his home, 215 Franklin Avenue.

SOLDAN, OTTO, forty-two years old; died at his home, 200 Grand Street.

——, unknown man, prostrated in front of 81 Clay Street, taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where he died.

——, unknown man, forty-five years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, sandy hair and mustache, blue eyes, black diagonal coat and vest; prostrated on Coney Island Avenue and Avenue H; died before arrival of ambulance.

The Prostrated.

Those recorded as having been prostrated were:

BARAQUIN, LIZZIE, nineteen years old, waitress of 104 Nelson Street; prostrated at the Bridge station; taken home.

BOYD, ROBERT, thirty years old, of 306 East Twenty-sixth Street, this city; prostrated in bakery on Columbia Street; taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

BUCKLEY, BRYAN, twenty-six years old, Second Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street; prostrated on Washington Avenue; taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

COLLINS, JOHN, thirty years old, of 41 Gwinnett Street; prostrated at Wallabout Market; taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

DOUGHERTY, THOMAS, sixty years old, of 370 Bond Street, prostrated at Sixteenth Street; taken to the Seney Hospital.

FALLSTICK, JOSEPH, sixty years old, 427 Ralph Avenue; prostrated on Myrtle Avenue; taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

FARLEY, HUGH, twenty-eight years old, of 128 North First Street; prostrated foot of South Second Street; taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

FEENEY, MICHAEL, fifty-eight years old, 590 Vanderbilt Avenue; prostrated on Sixth Avenue; not removed.

FISCHER, MICHAEL, thirty-one years old, 428 Eleventh Avenue, New-York; prostrated on Skillman Street; taken to Cumberland Street Hospital.

FUNK, JOSEPHINE, twenty-two years old, Liberty Avenue and Crescent Street; prostrated while hanging out clothes in the yard; taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

GERSTROM, M., Dean Street, near Sixth Avenue; prostrated on Lee Avenue; taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

GROSS, THOMAS, twenty-nine years old, of 203 West Ninth Street; prostrated on Reid Avenue; taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

HOLWAY, MAGGIE, fifty-two years old, of North Eighth Street, near Wythe Avenue; prostrated near home; taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

JOYCE, STEPHEN, fifty years old, Clifton, S. I., prostrated while at work on the Government reservation at Fort Hamilton; taken to the Norwegian Hospital.

KANE, JOHN, thirty-three years old, of 114 Lynch Street, prostrated while on the steam yacht Eureka, at the foot of Forty-third Street; not removed.

KILLIAN, HENRY, forty years old, of 16 Dean Street, prostrated at Second Avenue and Ninth Street; taken to the Seney Hospital.

LEYES, PHILIP, thirty-six years old, of 37 Summer Avenue, prostrated on Classon Avenue; taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

LYMAN, WILLIAM, patrolman attached to the lower Fulton Street Station, prostrated at the station; taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

McCABE, PATRICK, thirty years old, of 1,510 Dean Street, prostrated at his home; taken to St. John's Hospital.

MORGAN, GEORGE, fifty-eight years old, of 274 Union Street, prostrated on Court Street; taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

MULLER, CHARLES, thirty-eight years old, of 1,663 First Avenue, this city, prostrated at Broadway and Ellery Street; not removed.

O'ROURKE, HUGH, thirty years old, motorman, of 189 Fifty-eighth Street, prostrated at his home, not removed.

O'BRIEN, ——, twenty-six years old, of 196 Greek Street, prostrated at his home; taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

RATTERHAM, FRANK, twenty-seven years old, of 62 Manhattan Avenue, prostrated at his home; taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

RAY, JAMES, forty-one years old, no home; taken to the Kings County Hospital.

SCHAEFFER, HENRY, thirty-three years old, of 21 Locust Street, prostrated on Delmonico Place; taken home.

SCHIFFER, JOHN, fifty-one years old, of 221 Montrose Avenue, prostrated at foot of South Fifth Street; taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

SMITH, ANDREW, seventy-two years old, of Graham and Driggs Avenues, prostrated in front of his home; taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH, twenty-three years old, of 53 Degraw Street, prostrated on Sedgwick Street; taken home.

WAGNER, WILLIAM, twenty-six years old, of 57 Stanton Street, this city, prostrated at 20 Broadway; taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

——, unknown man, prostrated in front of 174 Atlantic Avenue; taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

Many contractors suspended work yesterday to save their men and horses.

HUDSON COUNTY EXCESSIVELY HOT.

There Were Twenty-six Deaths in Jersey City and Hoboken.

A large number of deaths and prostrations, due to heat, were reported in Hudson County, N. J., yesterday.

Deaths in Jersey City.

BETTINGER, JOHN, 40 years old, 174 Fulton Avenue; leaves a wife and two children.

COHEN, LOUIS, 40 years old, 233 Palisade Avenue; leaves a wife and two children.

CALLAHAN, CHARLES, 37 years old, 139 Washington Street, leaves a wife and three children.

EISEL, JOHN, 39 years old, 607 Palisade Avenue; found dead on the floor of his room.

HARDING, CHARLES M., 27 years old, 212½ Sixty-first Street, son of Street and Water Commissioner George V. Harding; leaves a wife and three children.

HART, JOHN, 55 years old, 210 Erie Street; found unconscious in Eleventh Street; died last night at City Hospital.

KEEWIN, JOHN, 35 years old, 253 Baldwin Avenue; fell dead while sitting on the stoop of his home last night.

PRYOR, DAVID, forty-five years old, of 693 Henderson Street; died from the heat at his home. He was not married.

SHERIDAN, PATRICK, 21 years old, 602 Henderson Street, a laborer, died in St. Francis's Hospital.

TIEDEMANN, HENRY, 54 years old, 108 Grand Street; found dead in bed.

The unknown man supposed to be A. Tripper, who was found unconscious Sunday, died yesterday at 7 o'clock A. M.

Prostrations in Jersey City.

DOLAN, MICHAEL, 22 years old, 276 Seventh Street; employed as a watchman at the hot abattoir on the meadows; prostrated while on roof of shed; fell fifteen feet to the ground and was badly bruised; City Hospital.

DA PENAS, ANDREW, 30 years old, 107 Bay Street; City Hospital.

FOLEY, MARY, Central Avenue and Bowers Street; City Hospital.

HAUCK, JOHN, 38 years old, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, New-York, driver for Bavarian Brewing Company; prostrated on wagon; City Hospital.

SMITH, FRANK, 38 years old, of 415 Seventh Street; St. Francis's Hospital.

——, unknown man found unconscious in Hoboken Avenue; condition critical; City Hospital.

Deaths in Hoboken.

COINTOT, FRANK, 32 years old, 58 Madison Street.

DEUTSCH, MAX, 50 years old, 531 Adams Street; leaves a wife and four children.

DUFFY, HENRY J., 3 years old, 52 Newark Street.

FISCHER, CHARLES, 36 years old, Grove and Newark Streets.

GATELY, MARGARET, 5 years old, 217 Madison Street.

KREGER, RICHARD, 35 years old, 108 Madison Street.

KELLY, WILLIAM, 40 years old, 817 Park Avenue.

LARSEN, THOMAS, 41 years old, 320 Clinton Street; leaves a wife and two children.

LAWLER, MARGARET, four years old, 356 Fourth Street.

MEIER, HENRY D., forty-four years old, 223 Bloomfield Street; leaves a wife and three children.

MADDEN, RICHARD, thirty years old, 74 Grayden Street.

PRIDAY, JOHN, thirty-five years old, Newark and Madison Streets.

REILLY, JANE, seven years old, 1,232 Park Avenue.

SHERRY, GEORGE, forty-five years old, of 496 Spring Street; died in a chair at his home.

TIETJEN, AUGUST, twenty-eight years old, 303 Willow Avenue; prostrated Sunday.

Prostrations in Hoboken.

CARROLL, JOHN, forty years old, of 125 Grand Street, overcome on Willow Avenue; St. Mary's Hospital.

FERRIS, GEORGE, fifty-five years old, 1,012 Washington Street; St. Mary's Hospital.

STEINFURT, CHARLES, twenty-six years old, 214 River Street; St. Mary's Hospital.

——, unknown man, prostrated at First and Garden Streets; condition critical; St. Mary's Hospital.

In the City Hospital in Jersey City there is an unknown man lying unconscious who was picked up on Coles Street Sunday and a man supposed to be Michael Fall

FUROR OVER MARY LEASE

THE KANSAS WOMAN ORATOR HAS A CROWD IN COOPER UNION.

"The Principles of Socialism," Said Mrs. Lease, and the Audience Became Tumultuous with Enthusiasm—She Calls the Prince of Wales Names and Denounces the Rothschilds—"Patriotism, Not Patronage, the Watchword."

The novelty of a woman orator drew out a big crowd to hear Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease of Kansas at Cooper Union Hall last night. There were a great many women in the crowd, and a number of them were on the stage. Men took off their coats in the hot room and the speakers and audience suffered terribly from the heat. Fans and lemonade—that was more cool than sour gold at a premium.

Despite the intense heat, the enthusiasm of the audience was thoroughly aroused by the woman talker from the West, and they cheered, laughed, and hissed by turns. There was a goodly number in the crowd that did not like some of her utterances, but the mass of the meeting was with her, and cheered her almost continually.

Among those on the stage were noticed David Rousseau, Gideon Tucker, Edward King, Charles Hoadley, Senator Jones, and Clarence Todd Davis.

As is usual, there were a number of speeches that the crowd did not want to hear. They came to listen to Mrs. Lease, and were a little disappointed and out of patience as speaker followed speaker, touching on everything that has been mentioned in the campaign, from British gold and British Tories down to the poor farmers of the West, and the enslavement of them by the aforesaid Tories and gold of England.

James B. Buchanan of the Knights of Labor opened the oratorical banquet. He said he was embarrassed to stand as an expounder of the cause and principles of William J. Bryan. While Mr. Bryan, he said, stood apparently on a Democratic platform, he represented a rejuvenated Democracy. He wanted a change and McKinleyism offered no change. "Who stands behind McKinley at this time?" he asked. A voice replied: "The creditors." He said the Republicans are trying to array the factory and the mill laborers against the farmers, who he recalled "the mud sills of our country." He was a labor-union man. "Every union man should be a politician"—"and a Socialist!" shouted a man in the audience.

Louis Close of the Lithographers' Union made a short and embarrassed speech, in which he recommended some free-silver books for the audience to read, and asked for contributions to carry on the campaign.

W. P. St. John, who was referred to by Mr. Buchanan as "the one millionaire in our midst," made a few remarks on fifty-three cent dollars. He said he was looking for men with a microscope. Paper is not money, he said, but a mere promise of money. The old Continental currency had been almost worthless because it had no real money behind it. Greenbacks had been depreciated because the people lost confidence in the ability of the Government to redeem them.

This somewhat candid statement that paper cannot be money did not arouse the enthusiasm of a crowd that had been told in the same hall a few weeks before by the great Democratic Democrat, Senator Tillman, that paper was money, and that the "stamp" was able to make anything money.

After Mr. St. John's speech the Secretary read the resolutions to be adopted. These resolutions set forth that they are adopted by the workingmen and other independent citizens composing this mass meeting, called to give public testimony to their support of William J. Bryan and the principles involved in his candidacy."

As to the connection formed with Populists, the resolutions say:

"We applaud the patriotic and progressive spirit which animated the great mass of delegates who met in the memorable and Populist National Convention of this year. Though the formal declarations of those two bodies are not identical, they are both founded upon principles which mean the protection of the welfare of the producers both of the city and the country.

"We stand for the supremacy of law, equity in its application to rich and poor. The epithet 'Anarchist,' which the agents of organized capitalism so profusely apply to us, we hold to be most appropriately applied to those who corrupt our City Councils and State Legislatures for the theft of public franchises, who use our Circuit Courts for the imprisonment, without trial by jury of labor's representatives, who spread upon our Supreme Court to overthrow a just law taxing capital for a small share of the expenses of Government, and who debauch our President into forcing issues of bonds, upon flagrant terms, in violation alike of decency and of the plain intent of the law.

"We look with suspicion upon the sudden affection for the laborer lately expressed by those journals and men long known as the special agents of organized capitalism. We hear unheedingly their absurd warnings that free silver would mean a benefit to the capitalist at the expense of the laborer. Whether learned or unlearned, the instinctive sense of the laborer is that if such a result were to follow free coinage, the Danas, the Godkins, and the Whitneys would be its most enthusiastic champions.

Among the "demands" are the following:

"There has come to be in this Nation a question whether the Government controls the telegraphs, the railroads, and the banks, or the telegraphs, the railroads, and the banks control the Government. We demand the public ownership of the means of transmission of news and of transportation, and the replacement of bank issues of currency by Government currency solely.

"We demand the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and the reissue of the greenbacks locked up in the Treasury through the illegal bond issues. The need of an expansion of the currency to revive industry and restore full employment to all capable and willing workers is imperative and immediate.

"We also demand a graduated income tax, the abrogation of Government by injunction, the reference to the people of all important laws, the establishment by the Government of postal savings banks for the safe deposit of the savings of the people, and we protest against the Presidential use of the military in aid of law-defying corporations."

On the issue of the campaign they declare:

"From our point of view the issue this year is clearer and more definite than it has ever been before in the history of our country. On the one side are all the exploiters of wealth, standing for doctrines that mean the final extinction of the liberties of the people. It rests with us to present to the enemies of democratic institutions a united and unwavering front, so that this Government, created 'of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'"

The resolutions were adopted amid applause.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease was next introduced to the audience. She was received with a wild hurrah, clapping of hands, stamping of feet, and cries of all sorts, so that she could not speak for several minutes.

She said among other things:

"I accept this splendid greeting and this splendid audience as evidence that there is no Mason and Dixon's line between the East and West, and that the people of the East and of the West are battling against a common foe. Patriotism, not patronage, is the watchword of the hour. We are at the beginning of a period of reformation and readjustment. Its problems are rendered difficult, not only because of our ignorance, but because they are new in the history of the race.

"Centuries ago the battle of liberty had been fought out against real Kings. After they have secured their civil and religious liberties they are now trying to take peaceable possession of their own.

"The grand principles of Socialism," she began, but was interrupted by a howl of applause from the crowd. When she could be heard again, she continued: "The principles of Socialism cannot live under the tyranny of Old World royalty or of British gold."

She stated that the United States was the most prosperous nation in the world. But the giants of machinery invented by American genius had driven away human laborers.

"Increased production," she said, "without increased consumption, is valueless."

"The present condition of affairs is a parody upon the religion of Jesus Christ." She said that the condition is such as to lead men to perjure their souls in order to save their bonds from taxation.

"Under our present condition, an American millionaire pays $2,000,000 for an impoverished French Count and it permits him to give a breakfast costing thousands of dollars when hundreds are starving in this city. This condition makes it possible for a daughter of the Vanderbilts to pay millions for a scion of the British peerage whose history would be a disgrace to our civilization."

She denounced the British aristocracy and royal family, called the Prince of Wales a debaucher, and said that Victoria was no longer regarded as made even of common clay, but of common mud. The divine rights of Kings had disappeared before the use of gunpowder on the field, which made the royalty and the common people of the world equal.

"The James Brothers and the Daltons were limited in their methods. If they had operated on as large a scale as the millionaires of the country, they could have built universities like Rockefeller, or serve the people in the Senate of the United States like that old robber John Sherman."

"Redemption money and interest-bearing bonds," she said, "are the curse of civilization. We are paying tribute to the Rothschilds of England, who are but the agents of the Jews."

The remainder of his speech was a virulent and eloquent attack on England, denouncing the treatment of Ireland, Egypt, India, and declaring that the British are enslaving the people of this country through gold standards and interest-bearing bonds.

Her speech was received with close attention, and was heartily applauded.

After it, the Secretary asked the audience to sign resolutions that had been placed in the seats. These resolutions contained the following statements:

"With free coinage of silver the price of silver will advance to $1.29 an ounce in the United States, and a like price, with exchange added, in London.

"There is nowhere in the world any available surplus of silver. Its use absorbs it, always has, always will.

"When the United States remonetizes it, other nations must follow in defense of their trade and investments."

The meeting adjourned after three cheers for "Mrs. Lease and Bryan." Nothing was said at the meeting of Sewall.

REGULARS ENTERTAIN AT CAMP.

Flanegan Trophy to be Shot for on Friday.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The mercury in the hospital thermometer hovered around the one-hundred-degree mark all day, and the weather was as hot as any one cared to endure. The bathhouse, with its cool showers, proved most attractive, and it had many visitors. Fortunately, no arduous duties were required in the afternoon, or there might have been plenty of work for Post Surgeon Jarrett and his corps of assistants.

The evening, however, was delightfully cool, and was made interesting by a musical ride by Troop F. Capt. Dodd intended having a more extensive drill during the afternoon, but the heat prevented. Nevertheless, the musical ride was just as much enjoyed by the batterymen, who know how to appreciate good riding.

The week's work began in earnest this morning. The Sixth and Third Batteries occupied the fields before breakfast and did some very beautiful drilling. Then the First and Second went out after breakfast, and besides going through the drill card's requirements, supplemented them with firing blank cartridges that set the echoes of the creek hills flying.

Ex-Senator George W. Robertson of Peekskill saw the morning drills, and before going home sent a bouquet to Capt. Wendell's and Capt. Wilson's tents.

The contest for the Flanegan Trophy will take place on Friday morning. The board of officers that will act as judges is composed of Col. Robert H. Hall, Fourth Infantry; Capt. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, and Lieut. J. P. Wisser, First Artillery, all of the United States Army.

The Rev. Frederick Rotzler, the well-known missionary worker of New-York, acting chaplain of the First Battery, is in camp with the battery and will give short services each evening in the Young Men's Christian Association tent.

TRIED TO SHOOT THE BARBER.

Trouble Between Two Italians over a Broken Mirror.

Antonio Rizzo, forty-four years old, of 539 East Twenty-sixth Street, combines the business of tailor with that of furnishing barber-shop supplies on time payments to Italian barbers. About a year ago John Othia of 211 West Thirty-first Street started a barber's shop on Second Avenue and bought his supplies from Rizzo. Three months ago Othia moved his shop to 302 Seventh Avenue, and in doing so broke two mirrors in the fixtures.

At the time of moving, Othia owed Rizzo $50, but Rizzo demanded $12 for the damage. Rizzo called at Othia's shop last night and declared that he would shoot Othia if the bill were not settled immediately. Othia chased him to the sidewalk, where Rizzo aimed a revolver at Othia. As Rizzo was about to fire, Othia seized him by the arm, and when the weapon was discharged the ball went through Othia's trousers, grazing his right thigh.

Policeman McVea of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, who saw the fight, ran across the street and grappled with Rizzo. He struggled hard, and it was only after three other policemen came to McVea's assistance that Rizzo was overpowered. His revolver was taken away from him and he was taken to the police station, where Othia preferred a charge of felonious assault against him. Rizzo will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court to-day.

SOLID SHOT HIT CATES'S FENCE.

U. S. S. Montgomery Supposedly Aimed at a Sponge Vessel.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 10.—A solid shot from the United States ship Montgomery caused considerable excitement on North Beach, in this city, to-day. About 11 o'clock the people living in that vicinity were startled by the report of a cannon, and, on looking about, discovered that the shot had struck the fence of Samuel Cates, directly opposite to the front door of his residence.

There were several persons in the hallway at the time, but luckily the direction of the shot was changed by striking the outer edge of one of the fence pickets about twenty feet distant from the house, thus avoiding what might have been serious consequences.

Mr. Gates was considerably wrought up over the affair and reported it to the commander of the naval station. It is rumored that the shot was fired at one of the sponging fleet about to leave the harbor without having been passed by Quarantine officers.

FOUR MEN SUFFOCATED BY GAS

Were in a Producer When a Valve Sprang Open by Accident.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 10.—Joseph Devlin, James Mullin, Andrew S. Adler, and George Garrison, laborers employed at the Moro Phillips Chemical Company's works in this city, were suffocated this afternoon by coal gas while at work in a twin gas producer, used for the manufacturing of phosphoric acid.

The men, after great excitement among the employes, were raised from the furnace, but they died in a short time.

The furnace had not been used for ten days, and they had gone to the bottom to spread ashes to prevent the coal falling through. The valve connected with the other furnace in some way sprang open and the gas rushed in. Several men were overcome while trying to take them out.

Cartridge Hurts a Little Boy.

Antony Klotz, five years old, of Eastern Boulevard and Third Lane, Throgg's Neck, got hold of a cartridge intended for his father's thirty-eight-calibre revolver yesterday afternoon. He took it out into the yard to investigate, and, putting it upon a big stone, crushed it open with a smaller stone. It exploded, tearing a hole in his left hand and sending the bullet into his abdomen. He was taken to Fordham Hospital in a critical condition.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

BRYAN TALKS AT CANTON

Continued from Page 1.

they declare for a gold standard for that day because they said they wanted to get rid of it as soon as they could. (Applause.) When a Republican tells you that the gold standard is a good thing, tell him to look at his platform. His platform pledges the Republican Party to substitute the bimetallic principle for gold monometallism whenever some other nation takes it up. (Applause.)

I have said and I expect to keep on saying that there are two questions which will drive the Republican Party from this campaign. The first question is: If the gold standard is a good thing, why not keep it? The second is: If it is a bad thing, why shall we keep it? (Applause.) If it is a good thing, why try to get other nations to help us to deny our people the benefit of it?

Mr. Bryan proposed to stop here, but was induced to continue by cries of "Give us 16 to 1!"

He proceeded to define the ratio of 16 to 1, and ridiculed the notion that free coinage would enable a man to sell 50 cents worth of silver for a dollar.

BRYAN TALKS AT CANTON.

Cheers About Equally Divided Between Rival Candidates.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 10.—This morning's trains brought many passengers to the city, all bent on seeing Bryan. Nothing was left undone to make the reception, however short it might be, a most enthusiastic one. Large delegations arrived from Zanesville, Akron, and other cities, and assisted the local committees. Two cars loaded with members of the Pittsburg Citizens' Reception Committee came in shortly after noon.

When Bryan's train hove in sight half an hour later, there was great cheering and confused yells of "Hurrah for McKinley!" and "Hurrah for Bryan!" Several McKinley banners were displayed. It was necessary to switch Bryan's car through the railway yards in order to attach the special car of the Pittsburg Reception Committee. While this was being done Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were assisted on to a flatcar in front of the station. Mayor Rice of Canton, Chairman of the Reception Committee, introduced Mr. Bryan as "the man who represents the American people better than any man who ever became candidate for the Presidency."

Mr. Bryan was greeted with great cheering. Hats were thrown in the air and the enthusiasm of the crowd was manifested in every conceivable way. Mr. Bryan's references to McKinley were greeted with enthusiasm, and each time he referred to the Major there were yells of hurrah for McKinley.

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: When I received notice a short time ago of the organization of a silver club in this city, I little imagined the tremendous sentiment which seems to be behind that club. I am glad to meet those of this city, the home of my distinguished opponent, and glad to testify to his high character and personal worth. [Great applause and cheering.] I shall be satisfied—[Cheers and applause]—I shall be satisfied if as a private individual I may be able to stand beside him in public esteem. [Loud cheers.]

But, my friends, this is not a contest between persons. It matters little to the American people whether your distinguished townsman or myself, as an individual, shall occupy the Chief Executive position of the greatest nation upon earth. [Great and continued applause.] But it does matter for what policies the President shall stand. [Renewed cheering.] In this campaign persons are lost sight of entirely in the cause which those persons represent. In my own State and in my own city are many people who believe the interests of the country will be better served by the election of my opponent, and I am gratified to know that in his home there are so many who believe that the interests of the country will be best served by his defeat. [Loud cheering.] He is your neighbor, as we understand the word, but if I am not your geographical neighbor I beg you to turn to the Scriptures and there learn who is my neighbor. If, in the broad contest I hope to be the neighbor of those who have fallen among thieves. [Great and continued cheering.] He is a neighbor who, in the hour of distress, brings relief.

In my humble judgment, at this time, when we are cursed by a European financial policy that our opponents tell us we must endure until foreign relief comes to us, I believe that the neighbor of all the toiling masses is the man who asks for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, [thunderous applause,] without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. [Loud applause.] To my neighbor at home I beg that if my financial opponent should be elected, I shall hear them no ill will, and I have so high a regard for my opponent that I know he will say to his townsmen here that every one of them should feel free to make his ballot represent a principle which, although it may result in keeping your distinguished citizen among you as a townsman still, [Loud applause and shouts of "That's where he belongs."] I thank you for your kind attention, and bid you good day.

When Mr. Bryan had concluded he jumped down from the car and turned to assist Mrs. Bryan down. Mayor Rice, however, detained her a moment to introduce her to the crowd, and as she smiled and modestly bowed she was received with a round of applause.

As the train pulled out Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Bland stood on the rear platform bowing to the cheering thousands.

Alliance was the next stop after Canton, and, while the crowd there was not so large as at McKinley's home, it showed its appreciation of Mr. Bryan's presence in a way that did credit to its collective lung power. Fifteen hundred is the estimate of the throng packed many deep in front of the railway tracks at the Chase House, an adjacent hotel. A way for Mr. Bryan was forced through the perspiring but emotional mass of humanity to the Chase House. Jumping to a chair in the doorway Mr. Bryan loomed above the heads of his audience, and his appearance called forth more cheers. This is what he said.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to greet so many of you. A public servant is a hired man. He may receive a larger salary than a man who works by the day, and he may be employed for a longer time, but after all he is simply an employe chosen at a fixed salary to perform certain work. You are the only ones to be consulted as to who should be chosen, and from that decision there is no appeal. You are the sovereigns, and in no other country are the subjects as free to choose as they are in this country.

I am glad to live in a Nation like this, and I appreciate the honor which has been conferred upon me by the late convention; I also appreciate the fact that this honor has been conferred at an earlier age than is usual. I beg to assure you that I recognize the great responsibility of that high office, but the responsibility does not rest on me alone; you share your responsibilities as well as I. These are times of great importance. Upon the decision of the United States upon the paramount issue of this time—the money question—may be the turning decision of the civilized world. Upon the action of the State of Ohio may turn the action of the Nation, and the action of a single individual in this State may determine the action of Ohio. I beg you, when you cast your votes, to take into account the tremendous results which may follow that action. You have no right, as American citizens, to go to the polls carelessly. You have no right to cast your votes with indifference. It is a duty you owe to yourselves, your families, your country, and your God to make your ballot represent your conscience and your judgment.

I met last night a gentleman who told me that his employer was against me, but that he was for me. I have heard that remark before. The employer and the employes have a right to differ in politics. But remember, my friends, that we live in a Nation where the salary that a man receives does not purchase his citizenship. No wages are high enough for that. The dollars which are paid for the labor of the hand or the mind are paid for the labor and not for votes. [Great cheering.] I want to suggest that the employer who attempts to use employment to rob the employe of his citizenship does not deserve to live in a land like this. [Renewed cheering.] The franchise is given to each individual for his own use, and it must not be taken from him by purchase or by intimidation. It is his. It is his birthright, and the man yielding it up against his conscience and his judgment sells his birthright and does not receive in return even a mess of pottage. [More cheering.] I ask you to do your duty as you see it, and trust your fellow-men to stand by you in the exercise of your rights. [Cheers.] I thank you for your attention. [Loud cheers.]

At Garfield, Salem, Leetonia, Columbiana, New-Waterford, and East Palestine, Ohio, there were the usual cheering crowds, and at several of these places Mr. Bryan spoke a few words.

At Evon 100 people welcomed Mr. Bryan to Pennsylvania. It was then 4 o'clock, and the nominee was pretty well fagged out. At a number of towns between Evon and Pittsburg enthusiastic crowds greeted the party, but no speeches were made, Mr. Bryan contenting himself in several instances by introducing Mr. Bland, who was received with hearty cheers.

ALONG THE ROUTE.

Mr. Bryan Gets up in the Night to Speak.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Candidate Bryan got very little sleep last night. He left Chicago about 11 o'clock, and the train reached South Chicago at 12:10 o'clock this morning, where Mr. Bryan found a big crowd awaiting him. The cheering was very enthusiastic, and the candidate was hauled down to the station platform by lusty rolling mill men and made to shake hands with the people.

The lateness of the hour did not keep a big crowd from gathering at One Hundredth Street. The crowd had a brass band, and were prepared to give the heartiest sort of a reception to the nominee, but the train moved off just as he appeared on the platform.

Valparaiso, Ind., was reached at 1:35 A. M. Mr. Bryan had gone to bed, but he heard the great shout that went up from several hundred throats. He was lying in his berth just half asleep when State Senator John C. Kern routed him out. Mr. Bryan made a hasty toilet and went to the platform, where he was again cheered.

A serious panic was narrowly averted at Delphos when the train reached there at 7:45. The crowd was large. Mr. Bryan had stepped to the platform of his car, and just as the explanation that he could not make a speech was finished, the wooden awning of a store directly in front of the train and about twenty feet distant from where he was standing gave way with a crash, carrying down with it more than 100 people.

"Stand still, don't move," cried Mr. Bryan and others on the train, and their orders brought the frightened people to themselves. It was found that nobody had been hurt by the cave-in. When this was told to Mr. Bryan he remarked to the crowd: "If you would get on our platform it would not fall down." A laugh followed, of course, and the people had recovered enough from their fright to cheer the nominee as the train moved off.

At Ada Mr. Bryan made his first speech of the day. It was evident from the appearance of the vehicles about the station that many of those in the audience had come from some distance. The cheering for Mr. Bryan was very hearty, and he and Mrs. Bryan were subjected to a severe handshaking ordeal for several minutes. People pressed eagerly forward without regard to the consequences. The car in which Mr. Bryan had his section was in the middle of the train, and as a result people were crowding closely against the sides in a manner that might have caused injury to the crowd if the train had made a quick start.

Crestline's welcome to Mr. Bryan was noisy. Crestline is a railway junction, and the broad platforms were packed with humanity as the train came in at 10:30 A. M. A salute was fired from a cannon, and a band was there to play. Under the escort of P. W. Poole, Mr. Bryan was conveyed through the howling assembly to a temporary platform near the station. Mr. Poole introduced him and he spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I would not be surprised to find such an audience as this in Nebraska, but I can hardly realize that such a gathering as this could be assembled over which has the honor to contain the residence of my opponent. [Laughter and great cheering.] I am gratified at the interest which you are taking in this campaign, and want you to realize that in this contest we have an issue which appeals to every man, woman, and child in the land. Ay, more than that, upon the decision of the United States may turn the financial policy of the world.

Not only in America, but all over the world the toiling masses are looking for relief to that nation which ought to stand foremost in every great reform. We have an opportunity which comes to few generations, but that opportunity brings with it its responsibilities. The policy advocated by our opponents is a continuation of the gold-standard policy which they dare not defend. [Cheers.] If the gold standard is a good thing, why not let it alone? Did not the Republican Party in St. Louis declare that the gold standard should be maintained permanently? And if the gold standard is a bad thing, why was it so cowardly as to say to the American people: You should be allowed to load it, until foreign people, potentates, and powers come to the relief of a suffering people." [Cheers.] Put these two questions to your opponents and you drive them from the battlefield. The first is, If the gold standard is good, why not keep it? And if bad, why should we keep it for a single moment? [Great cheering.]

During the speech an ardent gold man challenged one of Mr. Bryan's statements, and a Bryan man on the speaker's stand immediately wanted to fight him. Another exciting incident of the reception was the attempt made to steal a diamond shirt stud from Col. John A. Creswell, the millionaire banker of Omaha, who is accompanying Mr. Bryan to New-York. Col. Creswell was too quick, however, and made a grab at the thief, who rushed through the crowd in an endeavor to escape, but was finally captured.

A reception of great enthusiasm was given Mr. Bryan at Mansfield, the home of Senator John Sherman. Mr. Bryan said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I esteem it a privilege to stand in the home of the Senator who is more responsible for the present financial policy of this country than any other living man in it. [Great cheering.] I beg you, without detracting from his high honors and from his great personal worth, to consider the financial policy presented by the Democratic platform and decide for yourselves whether our policy is better for you and for your own interests than the policy so ably supported by your townsman. I will present to you briefly what is meant by the word to accept it, even though it is opposed by those who live among you.

We have people in our State who believe that Senator Sherman's policy is the wisest one. But I believe that the American people will decide that the United States is strong enough to legislate for its own people on every question, without asking the consent or aid of any other nation on earth. [Cheering.] I thank you for this visit remembrance here, and I beg you to realize the duties which rest upon American citizens. Here are people who believe that only in times of war can people prove their patriotism. I was too young to prove my patriotism in the times of war, but I glory that in a country like this every year presents a battlefield and every day gives those who live in the country an opportunity to prove their devotion, and in the campaign upon which we are now entering, which, in my judgment, is a repetition of the campaign of 1776, there is an opportunity to prove whether you be patriots or traitors. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Bryan returned to the train and shook hands with many people before the train left.

A hundred people gathered at Lakeville and begged for a speech as a reward for their cheers. "Just a few words, Mr. Bryan," they cried, and although the crowd was small and the nominee had decided to talk as little as possible, he gave way and made a few remarks which delighted the Lakeville people.

FRIENDLY CALL ON McKINLEY.

The Pittsburgers Surprise the Republican Nominee.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The Pittsburg Bryan and Sewall Reception Committee, bringing with it Richard P. Bland and wife, arrived in Canton some time before the hour scheduled for Bryan's train to arrive.

It was suggested that a call be made on Major McKinley, and the idea was readily taken up by the sixty members of the committee. Forming in line they marched from the station up to the Major's North Market Street residence. Major McKinley was, of course, very much surprised to find himself thus greeted by a delegation of Democrats, but he hastened out on the veranda and extended to all a warm welcome. County Chairman Hawley of Allegheny County introduced Morris Foster of the committee, who said:

Major McKinley, we believe that every candidate for the Presidency is worthy of the highest respect, regardless of his political affiliations. The members of the committee, therefore, have called to pay their respects to you as an American citizen.

Major McKinley, as he advanced to respond, was greeted with a hearty round of cheers. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I am very glad of this opportunity to greet you, and I am very grateful for the generous words spoken by your Chairman, representing another political organization. We are all of us proud of our country and of our country's history, and we should all be determined to make this Government in the future as in the past the best Government in the world. Of you who disagree with me politically, it is very grateful to have assurance of your personal good will. I thank you.

As the Major concluded, there was another burst of applause, and then everybody passed forward to shake hands with him.

Mr. Bland and his wife, after the committee had returned to the station, remained and spent half an hour with Major and Mrs. McKinley.

While the Bryan demonstration was in progress at the station, Major McKinley was busily engaged with his mail. There were few callers to-day, and he was able to do considerable work on his letter of acceptance. A photographer was here from Philadelphia, and Major McKinley gave him several sittings.

Bathed in Rutgers Square Fountain.

Michael Halperin, eleven years old, of 112 Madison Street, was arrested by Policeman Sauer yesterday for swimming in Rutgers Square Park fountain. Magistrate Flammer of the Essex Market Court discharged him, saying that he did not want to discourage bathing on the east side.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MIXED OVER THE MEETING

MR. BRYAN IS EXPECTED TO REACH HERE THIS EVENING.

All at Sea at Headquarters in the Bartholdi About the Notification Gathering—Great Crush for the Garden, Where It Is Expected to Pack Thousands—Meeting of the Democratic National Committee—Work That It Has in Prospect.

The Democratic National Committee will meet at noon to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to outline a plan of campaign in behalf of Bryan and Sewall and attend to various matters of business.

Members began to arrive yesterday, and while perhaps one-half of them were in the city last night, none of them had any settled ideas as to the programme.

Senator Gorman, who is looked to as the Moses to lead the committee, and the candidates out of the complications into which Chairman Jones has brought them, reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 10 o'clock last night, and after a bath and a luncheon he called on Vice Presidential Candidate Sewall. Treasurer William F. St. John also called. Chairman Jones arrived about two hours after Mr. Gorman, too late to do any talking.

The members of the Committee on Notification also began to reach the city last night, and it was announced that they will meet to-day and determine the details for the notification.

It would be hard to imagine a worse mixed up mess than the headquarters in the Bartholdi Hotel, where the men in charge of local arrangements for the notification are trying to do business. The National Committee may find it necessary to-day to take a hand at straightening affairs.

Those who went there yesterday for information were told that no one knew many of the important points.

It has been settled that Elliott F. Danforth former State Treasurer, will preside, although Treasurer St. John said late in the afternoon that he was not sure of it. Mr. Danforth, however, is authority for the statement that he was asked to accept the place, and did so.

Senator Jones, Chairman of the National Committee, will call the meeting to order, and Gov. Stone of Missouri will make the notification speech, after that will come Mr. Bryan's widely advertised speech.

If the ideas of some of the men in charge as to admissions to Madison Square Garden are carried out and the weather is as hot to-morrow night as it has been for a week, Madison Square Garden promises to be the most uncomfortable, and, some think, the most dangerous, place in the country.

The managers for Mr. Bryan want a big, noisy demonstration, and the programme is to put about twice as many people into the Garden as it will comfortably or safely hold. The Garden is crowded when there are 16,000 people in it. Some say that 10,000 have been in it at one time on two or three occasions.

For the present occasion the committee counts on 7,000 seats. In addition to these 2,500 chairs are to be put in on the floor, and 1,000 more extra ones in the galleries, making 10,500 people. To add to bad luck, until foreign people, potentates, and powers come to the relief of a suffering people." [Cheers.] Put these two questions to your opponents and you drive them from the battlefield. The first is, If the gold standard is good, why not keep it? And if bad, why should we keep it for a single moment? [Great cheering.]

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A CIRCUS PERFORMANCE STOPPED.

A Fire in a Mangin Street Sawmill Results in a Loss of $50,000.

A fire in Mangin Street, near Stanton Street, yesterday afternoon, destroyed a sawmill, brickyard, and lumberyard, disturbed a circus gathering and created general excitement for an hour or so among the thousands of neighboring residents. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The fire was first discovered in James W. Fagan's sawmill at 128 Mangin Street. One of the owner's sons saw the fire first and rang for the firemen. Before the firemen arrived the entire lumberyard was blazing and the smoke curled up in dense volumes high above the top of the nearest house. A second alarm was sent out at once and a third, fourth, and fifth followed in quick succession.

The fire was one of the hottest of the year, owing largely to the natural heat of the day, but the firemen bore it bravely and none was reported overcome.

The yard where the fire started is in the centre of a block containing huge masses of lumber. The flames spread to the north and ignited the premises at 130 and 132, occupied as a brickyard by B. Kreischner & Sons. On the south side the fire communicated to the coal and wood yard of Hencken & Co.

A slight breeze also blew the flames across the street and the firemen had to give their attention to the six-story factory building occupied by Richard MacHale and other manufacturers.

The second floor of the two-story brick building belonging to Kreischner & Sons was occupied by Henry Noonan and his wife and seven children. Noonan is a driver employed by the firm. He was away when the fire started and his wife was the only one in the house. The children were playing at the river front a block away. Mrs. Noonan got out easily enough. Her son Daniel, sixteen years old, crawled over a lumber pile while the flames were destroying Fagan's lumberyard, and through a window he secured his mother's pocketbook containing some money and jewelry. He made his way out again unharmed. Mrs. Noonan congratulated herself that she had renewed her insurance policy a month ago, as the building was completely burned out.

Fagan's sawmill was burned to the ground. Nearly half the square block is occupied by B. Rayner's lumberyard and sawmill, but the firemen kept the flames from burning more than a small quantity of veneering.

Bentley's old-fashioned circus is established opposite Rayner's yard, on the north side of Houston Street, near the river. The afternoon performance was about to commence when the fire started.

The circus people at once refunded the entrance money to the several hundred persons grouped under the tents and hurried them out as quickly as possible. Twenty saddle horses that were in the ring during the performance were also led through a gate on Second Street and sent to a place of safety. The canvas was then taken down so that it would not be ignited by falling sparks. The circus employes stood ready with buckets of water to prevent any spread of the fire.

The fire created much excitement in the thickly inhabited neighborhood and thousands of people crowded to the scene. The police reserves of several precincts under the command of Acting Inspector O'Keefe had considerable difficulty in keeping them at a sufficient distance from the firemen.

The flames were under control in less than an hour after the fire started. The firemen were assisted very materially by the firebeats Havemeyer and New-Yorker.

RARE PIECE OF WOOD CARVING.

Artistic Work of a Japanese—Life-size Figure of a Coolie.

A rare piece of Japanese wood carving is attracting unusual attention at the Union Square Hotel, where it is on exhibition, and artists who have viewed it say that it is a marvel of skill and a masterpiece of art, though it can hardly be classed as a specimen of legitimate art, as the term is generally understood.

It is a life-size figure representing Tsaka, the coolie who saved the life of the present Russian Czar when the latter, visiting Otsu, Japan, in 1892, was attacked by a would-be assassin.

The jinrikisha or Japanese carriage in which the Czar rode at that time is a part of the exhibit,

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Dancing Academies	7	Proposals	12
Dividend Notices	12	Real Estate	12
Dressmaking	7	Rooms and Flats	12
Domestic Situations	12	Special Notices	7
Excursions	12	Steamboats	12
Financial	12	Summer Resorts	12
For Exchange	12	Teachers	7
For Sale	12	To Let	12
Help Wanted	12	Work Wanted	12
Hotels	12		

Amusements This Evening.

ADELPHI—"Shore Acres." Curtain at 8:00.
CASINO—The New York Stock Exchange Ballet Girls.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts, 2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Symphonic Concert—2:30 and 8:15 P. M. Fireworks—9:15. Rogers' Cornet Band—1:30 and 8:00 P. M. Fireworks—9:15.
PASTOR'S—VAUDEVILLE—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S—VAUDEVILLE—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN—Vaudeville.
WALLACK'S—"The Liars." New York vs. Boston—3:30 P. M.

See Amusement Advertisements Page 7.

What Is Going on To-day.

Meeting of Democratic National Committee, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Madison Square Garden.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Cooper Union.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Clarendon Hall.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Grand Opera House.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Harlem Opera House.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Criterion Theatre.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Montauk Theatre.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Lyceum Theatre.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Park Theatre.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Grand Opera House.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Gotham Theatre.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Novelty Theatre.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Star Theatre.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Bijou Theatre.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Lee Avenue Academy of Music.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Lyric Theatre.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Gaiety Theatre.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Folly Theatre.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Empire Theatre.
Meeting by Democratic Citizens' Committee, Brooklyn Columbia Theatre

TEN FULL REGIMENTS ILL

OF 10,000 SICK SPANIARDS 2,200 HAVE YELLOW FEVER.

Capt. Gen. Weyler Announces His Intention of Decorating All Members of the Column That Murdered Twenty-two Non-Combatants in Guateo, Called Officially a "Brilliant Action"—Rebels Defeated by Godoy.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—A Government force under command of Gen. Godoy, while convoying a supply train from Minas to Guaymaro, was attacked three times by 2,000 rebels under Avelino Rosas.

According to Gen. Godoy, the insurgents were repulsed, with a total loss in the three fights of nineteen killed. The Spaniards lost four killed, and two Captains, a Lieutenant, and twenty-three privates wounded.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has announced his intention of decorating all the members of the column who took part in the "brilliant action" at Guateo in February last.

More than 10,000 sick soldiers are in the various military hospitals. Of this number 2,200 are suffering with yellow fever.

The "brilliant action" at Guateo, for participating in which decorations are to be conferred on Spanish officers and men, occurred on Feb. 22. The town is only seven miles from Havana.

A detachment of Spanish troops, who were pursuing a small band of rebels from Punta Brava, entered Guateo after the rebels had passed through it on their retreat and murdered twenty-two non-combatants, among whom were some Spaniards, sick men, and a number of boys.

The "brilliant action" was, according to accounts from several different sources, simply a massacre of defenseless persons who had nothing to do with the rebellion.

Vessels Under Surveillance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The steamers Commodore, Three Friends, and Laurada are all under surveillance by United States officials, on suspicion that they are about to engage in filibustering expeditions to Cuba. The Spanish Minister, Señor Dupuy de Lome, has filed information against these vessels at the State Department, and their movements will be closely watched. The same vessels, it is alleged, have heretofore landed troops and ammunition in Cuba for the insurgents.

LAND BILL PASSES THE LORDS.

Dozen Amendments Withdrawn—Marquis of Salisbury's Silence.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—There was an atmosphere of compromise in the House of Lords to-day when the Irish land bill came up on its third reading. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, submitted three amendments, which were somewhat in favor of the landlords and these were accepted by the House. About a dozen amendments were offered by landlords, but after brief debates they were withdrawn.

Agreeing on the motion that the bill be passed on its third reading, Earl Spencer, Lieutenant, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, contended that, if the measure was passed as it had been altered, it would be a serious damage to Ireland, and would also [illegible] the strength and independence of the House of Lords.

The bill then passed its third reading.

Lord Salisbury's silence regarding the measure continues to be much commented upon.

MISS BARTON LEAVES TURKEY.

President of the Red Cross Will Go Back Next Winter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, who for several months has been in Constantinople directing the distribution of relief to the suffering Armenians, has taken her departure from this city for Germany, where she will be the guest of the Grand Duchess of Baden.

Miss Barton will return to Constantinople and resume her work of relief next Winter.

The United States cruiser San Francisco arrived at Smyrna on Aug. 4.

SIR JOHN MILLAIS STILL LIVES.

His Condition Reported as Continuing Extremely Grave.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The condition of Sir John Millais, President of the Royal Academy, who is suffering from the effects of the operation of tracheotomy performed upon him some time ago, is extremely critical.

Consecration of the New Delegate.

ROME, Aug. 10.—The Rev. Sebastion Martinelli, who has been appointed to succeed Cardinal Satolli as Apostolic Delegate to the United States, will be consecrated an Archbishop on Aug. 23. The ceremony of consecration will be performed by Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State.

Lady Emily Tennyson Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Lady Emily Tennyson, widow of Lord Alfred Tennyson, the poet, died at her residence, at Aldworth, in an early hour this morning from congestion of the lungs.

Vain Hopes of Georgia Populists.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News, (Dem.)

The Populists are counting on the Republican vote both white and black. There was a time when the Republicans would have done all they could to defeat the Democrats, and they would have done it this year if they and the Populists had succeeded in making a fusion ticket, but as the fusion movement failed, there is no particular reason why the Republicans should vote the Populistic ticket. A negro delegate in the Populist Convention promised 60 per cent. of the negro vote to the Populist ticket. He promised what he couldn't deliver. Neither the white nor the negro Republicans are Prohibitionists, and the Populists are going to be disappointed if they are looking for Republican support. If neither the Prohibition Democrats nor the Republicans support the Populist ticket the Populists have lessened their chances for success by nominating a Prohibitionist and declaring for dispensaries.

The Populist Party is not as strong as it was two years ago. Since the action of the Populists in nominating for President the candidate that the Democrats had nominated many Populists have declared their purpose of acting with the Democratic Party in the future. While, therefore, we may expect a very lively campaign we are confident that the Democratic Party will carry the State by a larger majority than it did two years ago.

Forest Preservation in Canada.

From The Ottawa (Canada) Free Press.

One of the most important of the many good works accomplished in the interests of the Province by the Ontario Government has been the great care it has bestowed on the forests of the country. This great and important branch of our economy has been wonderfully conserved by the Department of Crown Lands during the last few years, and the most assiduous attention given to the various issues and relative matters connected with it. The progress has been very rapid and the result of the studies and observations made by the officers appointed by the Government, freely distributed among the agriculturists of the country, cannot but have had a most beneficial educational effect. But though much has been accomplished the work is still very largely in its infancy, and the report of Mr. T. Southworth, the Clerk of Forestry, recently issued, indicates that the Government contemplates still further developments in the science of forestry. It will, to some extent, change its policy, and the establishment of a branch under the direct control of the Crown Lands Department is contemplated.

COURT-MARTIAL OF SOME ONE SURE

Navy Department Has Few Details of the Dock Disaster.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Navy Department officials have obtained only the most meagre official details of the Brooklyn Navy Yard casualty, yet no doubt exists that some one has been culpably negligent of duty and that the board of inquiry which will at once investigate the occurrence will result in the court-martial of at least one officer high in the service.

The earliest intimation here that anything out of the ordinary run had happened came to Acting Secretary McAdoo Sunday noon in the following telegram from the commandant of the navy yard:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 9.—At 8 o'clock last evening caisson dry dock No. 2 slipped from groove. Instantly filled. Caisson capsized and sank. Ericsson's bow badly stove in, otherwise apparently uninjured. Commandant's barge badly injured. Dock injured. Apparently no further serious damage. Examining by divers and attempting to right the caisson. Further information by mail when obtainable. SICARD.

The only conceivable way such an accident could have been brought about, according to the experts here, is that the water in the caisson was permitted to escape into the dock, which luckily was empty at the time, and in this condition a slight swell or rising tide, taking advantage of the caisson's unwarranted buoyancy, lifted it from its groove, where it is ordinarily held in place by the pressure of the water outside and by its own weight when filled.

Additional evidence that the caisson was empty is found in the fact that it immediately capsized when released. The sudden rush of water at twenty-five feet head into the dock, it is thought, exerted such tremendous power that it will be extremely fortunate if that structure is not irretrievably ruined.

To the suction created by the rush of this water is attributed the breaking of moorings by which the other vessels were injured.

Commodore Matthews, Chief of Yards and Docks, will be recalled from his Summer home, at Newport, and ordered to investigate the accident. The new injury to the Ericsson is one of a long series which has prevented the navy from utilizing her services in the two years since her completion, and which has already given her the name of the unluckiest vessel in the navy. She broke down so often on trial trips that they had to be abandoned.

TRYING TO RAISE THE CAISSON.

Navy Yard Officers Will Not Talk About the Accident.

The officials at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday refused to discuss the accident that occurred at the timber dry dock Saturday night. Some one had blundered, and every naval officer at the yard fully appreciated the blunder, but no one cared to blame another. No one offered the least excuse for the blunder, which is an extremely expensive one for the Government.

A court of inquiry will be ordered to investigate the matter. Commodore Sicard yesterday notified the officials at Washington of the accident, stating the facts as he had received them from the Department of Construction.

The Chapman Wrecking Company was at work yesterday attempting to raise the caisson. Chains were let down, and to-day they will be carried under the caisson. After they are fastened the caisson will be lifted and carried to the granite dry dock, where the necessary repairs will be made.

SILVER REPUBLICANS ARE SCARCE.

Warner Miller Talks on the Situation in This State.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller called at Republican National Headquarters yesterday and discussed the National situation as he has observed it in this State. He said:

"Wherever I have traveled everything looks very promising. The silver sentiment is confined almost entirely to Democrats. For every silver Republican there are three gold Democrats. In fact, I haven't met any silver Republicans yet. The Republicans who are for silver are a sort of an anus futuus. They are something you hear of but the next thing you know you get there the silver Republicans have moved on to the next town.

"If the Democrats nominate the third ticket we will win by 100,000 in the State of New-York, as all the gold Democrats will vote the Republican ticket. If they do not nominate the third ticket, we are likely to win by two or three hundred thousand majority."

HE WILL WORK FOR McKINLEY.

State Senator Oscar R. Handlay of Alabama so Declares.

State Senator Oscar R. Handlay of Alabama, a sound-money Democrat, called at Republican National Headquarters yesterday and declared vigorously that he repudiated the Chicago platform and ticket, and proposed to support McKinley.

To the committeemen at headquarters he said: "I am for McKinley because I am in favor of the protection of the credit of the Government, the protection of our courts against the attack as threatened in the Democratic platform, the protection of the public mails, and the inter-State commerce of this Government. I am also in favor of the proper protection of American labor. I am for McKinley and Hobart on principle, and shall speak and labor for the success of the ticket in Alabama."

McKINLEY MEN IN THE SOUTH.

What Judge Long of Florida Says of the Political Outlook.

Judge John G. Long of St. Augustine, member of the Republican National Committee for Florida, was in this city yesterday and called at National Headquarters.

The Democrats of his State, he said, have selected delegates to the National Democratic Convention in Indianapolis.

"Throughout the entire South," he said, "there is great dissatisfaction among business men, who have always voted the Democratic ticket the results of the Chicago Convention. They will break away from their old party and support McKinley. There are 900 of them in Duval County who will support McKinley."

Senator Sherman in the Campaign.

Gen. Clayton received a letter yesterday from Senator Sherman in reference to his participation in the work of the campaign. He said that he was desirous of doing all in his power to promote the election of the Republican ticket, but feared that his physical strength would not admit of his extending his trips outside of his own State. Senator Sherman will speak in Columbus Saturday, with Senator-elect Foraker, and in Cincinnati on Wednesday, Aug. 19. His addresses on these occasions will be mainly upon the question of free-silver coinage.

Campaign Treasurer in Virginia.

Edmund Waddell, Jr., of Richmond has been appointed by the Republican National Executive Committee Treasurer of the campaign for Virginia.

An Honored Citizen of Maryland.

From The Baltimore American, Aug. 10.

The Hon. William Pinkney Whyte yesterday celebrated his seventy-second birthday. He and Mrs. Whyte are now at Long Branch. Mr. Whyte has enjoyed the most distinguished honors in the gift of the State. In 1847 he was elected to the House of Delegates, and two years later declined a re-election. He was appointed Judge Advocate of a court-martial at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, by the Secretary of the Navy in 1848. From 1853 to 1855 he was Controller of the Treasury. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for the Presidency. In the same year he was elected United States Senator to succeed Reverdy Johnson. In 1871 he was elected Governor of Maryland. Two years later he began a six years' term in the United States Senate. He was elected Mayor of Baltimore in 1881, and Attorney General of the State in 1887.

Softened.

From The Chicago Post, Aug. 7.

It was in evidence in a divorce case yesterday that a husband drove his wife out into the snow, but it didn't sound a bit like cruelty—not yesterday.

POOR OUTLOOK FOR BRYAN

THE MIDDLE WEST NOT INCLINED TO BE STAMPEDED.

A Third Ticket Will Poll a Large Vote in Indiana and Kentucky—Virginia Causing the Managers of the Chicago Candidate Much Anxiety—North Carolina May Prove to be Republican—Minnesota Politics Mixed to an Alarming Degree.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—In his progress from the West toward New-York Mr. Bryan probably has had an opportunity to discover whether Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio are "on fire" for free silver and repudiation, but it will be unsafe and misleading for him or his managers to assume, because he draws some crowds to the stations, and is offered some hands to shake, that either of the States he journeys across will give him majorities in November.

At Indianapolis a day or two ago a Bryan newspaper man, or one who is writing for a Bryan organ, who had been looking for a canvass of Indiana, said he had been informed by correspondence that the defection of Republicans in Indiana was estimated at an average of 3 per cent., but that the percentage was diminishing since the Chicago Convention and under the influence of party appeals to stand by McKinley.

The information in Washington is that Virginia is vexing the Bryan managers. In Richmond, where there is a strong sound-money Democracy, the Indianapolis conference is exciting great interest, and it is believed that the nomination of a third ticket in September will attract a large vote of Democrats who desire to see Bryan defeated, but who are not willing to vote for McKinley or to remain silent on election day.

From Kentucky comes the detailed information that the Democrats who are for sound money are taking the field courageously; that there are to be several sound-money candidates for Congress; that a third ticket almost certainly will give the State to McKinley, and that the majority in the Fifty-fifth Congress from Kentucky probably will be Republican.

North Carolina is very much disturbed. The efforts to secure a fusion between the Republicans and the Populists, or between the Democrats and the Populists, promise to fail, and the result possibly may be a Republican majority. The Populist strength is drawn to a large extent from the Republican Party, and with a row the Republican Populists may return to their own party. Senator Marion Butler, who has passed at home for a great political manipulator, has met with so many reverses at the St. Louis Convention and since that his prestige is injured, and he is threatened with defeat if he proceeds to be nothing but the poser he appeared to be in the Senate and at the Populist Convention.

It was the opinion of careful political observers at Indianapolis that the third ticket would get much more than 3 per cent. of the Democratic vote of Indiana. Kentuckians at that conference were sure that there were 50,000 Democrats in Kentucky who will vote for the third party ticket, and possibly 60,000 who would support it if Gen. Buckner should be one of the candidates.

They did not count much upon North Carolina, but there was a general agreement of reports that except in Minnesota, where the conditions are the most badly mixed and confusing, Republicans, the silver craze had been overestimated in force, and that it was diminishing in quantity. This was accounted for generally by the explanation that the silver men are tardy and noisy, while the sound-money men are apt to be quiet, anxious for argument to explain the question, and that they are apt to trust to the old party habit to hold them in place when they are appealed to by the men who wish to find a market for the silver mines that are to be set in motion in case the mints should be declared open for the free coinage of the product of all our mines discovered and to be discovered.

A few Democrats in farmers have silver mines on their farms, but they seem are not likely to be secured for the services of the pretended philanthropists who are advocating the protection of silver.

QUESTION OF HEADQUARTERS.

Bryan Favors Chicago, but Jones Prefers Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—If the wishes of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency are complied with, the headquarters of the National Committee will be fixed at Chicago, unless Mr. Bryan is brought to see that better results can be reached by having the campaign conducted from this city.

If the wishes of Chairman Jones, Chairman Faulkner of the Congressional Committee, Senator Gorman, and others who will have active charge of the campaign, prevail, headquarters will be located in Washington. While many members of the National Committee favor the Western city on account of its central position, with respect to the great battleground of the middle West, it is believed here that a majority of them can be brought to see the advantages derived by having the headquarters in Washington.

The contest is between this city and Chicago alone; New-York, as one of the most prominent members of the committee says, and as Mr. Bryan has been quoted as saying, has never been considered.

Just what Chairman Jones will do remains to be seen. Upon him is placed the responsibility for the work of the committee. Whether he shall succeed or fail, he alone will be charged with the result, and it is quite probable that he may take the matter into his own hands and settle it after his own ideas. The National Committee is entitled to consideration, but Mr. Jones doubtless will impress upon that committee the desirability of Washington and request the selection of that city after he knows that this request will be complied with. Courtesy alone requires the consent of the committee, and there is said to be no rule that requires the Chairman to acquiesce in the decision of the committee. It is believed, therefore, to be almost certain that Washington will be selected, although, in deference to the wishes of those who favor Chicago, a branch may be established in that city to work in harmony with and under the control of the main offices in this city.

The Democratic Congressional Committee has accepted the challenge of the Republicans for a business men's campaign, and to-day announced its acceptance, through the medium of posters that are to be circulated. The posters say that the Democrats accept the issue. "We say to you," says the poster, addressing itself to the Republicans and quoting from Mr. Bryan's speech, "that you have made the definition of a business man too limited in its application. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer; the attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in a great metropolis."

The circulation contains many comparisons between the cross-roads merchant and the mercantile kings of New-York; between the farmer who toils all day, Winter and Summer, and the stock broker who "bets on the price of grain"; between the miner and the men who seek to "corner the money of the world."

The statistics accompanying the poster are taken from the figures of the 1890 census, and selections are made showing that of the total population, 37.38 per cent. are engaged in agriculture, 2.67 per cent. as carpenters and joiners, 1.53 per cent. as miners; officials of banks, insurance, trade, transportation, trust, and other companies, only 0.17 per cent., and wholesale merchants and bankers and brokers, but 0.13 per cent. each.

The poster then calls attention to the fact that a glance at the figures shows how radically different the principles of the two parties are. Viewed from the Republican standpoint, "the few bankers and brokers, the few wholesale mercantile, the few officials of trust, trade, and other corporations are the only genuine business men, and the millions engaged in agriculture and labor are of no account except as subjects for abusive cartoons."

Viewed from the Democratic standpoint, the members of the National, State, and local granges are as much business men as the members of the National and local Boards of Trade, and their votes count just as much. The members of the National and local labor organizations are as much business men as the members of the National and local Bankers' Association, &c.

"In brief," concludes the poster, "the millions of farmers, producers, and laborers of all classes are as much business men as the few who live, thrive, and grow rich by trading in the product of labor."

This poster will be put by the millions all over the country.

Chairman Jones of the National Committee, Chairman Faulkner of the Congressional Committee, and Secretary Gardner of the National League of Democratic Clubs left Washington for New-York at 5 o'clock this afternoon, to be present at the notification proceedings Wednesday next.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

How Bryan Hopes to Win.

In the short address Bryan made from the balcony of his hotel in Chicago, after remarking that he was on the way to the "great metropolis of the Nation" to accept the Presidential nomination, he said:

"I am glad to take them your greeting. I can tell them you are their friends and that you will help them to save themselves from the domination of European bondage, under which they have been suffering."

It made me feel qualmish when I read that stuff. I had heard and read the same sort of stuff hundreds of times, so that it was not the words themselves that affected me. I'll tell you what it was that produced the impression. It struck me that a man appealing to the people of the United States to make him President had descended to the lowest depths of demagogy. "Is it possible," I asked myself, "that this man may become the Chief Executive of this great Nation?"

The men who heard this talk of Bryan cheered themselves hoarse over it. They did not know it was outrageously false, supremely ridiculous, and villainously wicked. But I know that, and so do you. Every intelligent man knows that the purpose of those sentences was not to speak the truth, but to appeal to passion. A mass of hotheaded and for the most part ignorant men was crowded into the street in front of Bryan's hotel. He essayed to stir them up, to inflame their political passions, to put into their minds a miserable lie, an absurd economic doctrine.

From this one incident at Chicago we may learn the nature of the campaign Bryan has marked out for himself. He proposes to ignore the intelligence, thrift, business enterprise, and commercial life of the Nation. He is after the votes of what he calls the "common people," and under that term he would include anybody whom he can befool with his demagogic harangues.

We may as well face the situation and say the fight this year is between the better element of the American people and what is left. If the sober-minded, intelligent, honest, law-abiding, conservative voters are stronger than the others, Bryan will fail of an election. Good men will vote for Bryan through mistaken zeal for parts, lack of appreciation of the great issues of the campaign, misconception of the tendency of the wild doctrines he advocates; on the other hand, men will vote against Bryan when it would be absurd to describe as intelligent and laudable citizens—but speaking in a general way the cleavage will be on the line I have drawn.

The more we see of Bryan the plainer it appears that his election would be a triumph of a class of citizens who hold views dangerous to the Nation, the establishment of which means the abolition only through bewilderment, grief, disorder, and anarchy. Whoever wishes to throw himself in with this sort of cattle can do it, but it is something a man of intelligence, who desires the preservation of this American Republic, should not do.

Is this saying too much? I think not. As soon as this country shall take to electing to the Presidential office men who talk as Bryan talks we shall see the beginning of the end, and if we ever see the beginning, we may as well see the end right away. "I can tell them," said Bryan, "you are their friends and that you will help them to save themselves from the domination of European bondage, under which they have been suffering."

Who are these persons who are suffering under bondage and what is the nature of the bondage? Are you who get your $25 a week and steady employment suffering under the domination of European bondage? Or you who can't get a week's work and can't for the life of me see how this can be true of either of you, nor of anybody who receives fair compensation for the service he renders, and finds as much to do as he wishes to do?

Probably if the world go way back of this talk about European bondage we should come to the repudiation idea. We owe Europe money. We have had millions of European money, which we have spent developing our country. Does Bryan mean that we are suffering under European bondage because we owe this money? Suppose your grocer should tell you he couldn't while you are ill and unable to work. Are you suffering under the domination of bondage to the grocer so long as your debt is unpaid? If you are, then the American people and individual American citizens are suffering under the domination of European bondage.

You can't satisfy your debt to your grocer with anything short of payment in full. If you are an honest man you desire to pay in full. Is there any way of satisfying the debts owing to Europe for money lent the United States and individuals? Bryan says there is: Give them 53 cents on the dollar, he says.

So we would escape from a portion of the domination of European bondage. For my part, I'd have more respect for the man if he should advocate letting the Europeans whistle for all their money. When I turn repudiationist, I will be a repudiationist with a big R.

It is not clear to my mind that we would be allowed to repudiate our obligations to the Europeans. When a scoundrelly debtor attempts repudiation the creditor sends a Sheriff after him, who seizes as much property as he is able to find, and in course of time converts it into money, settles the creditor's claim, takes out a good big fee for his own services, and hands over the balance to the man whose property he seizes.

Who knows what would happen if next November this Nation should proclaim to the world that it had turned scoundrel and deliberately had resolved to free itself from the domination of European bondage by repudiating half its obligations held by European investors!

Do you suppose great European nations would allow their citizens to be treated in that fashion? Not a bit. I believe they'd send the Sheriff after us. Do you think the American people can play the bully with its creditors? Treat citizens and corporations of other countries as a flowery tough would treat a bootblack, and tell them: "Say, if yous wants fif'tee cents on de dollar, yous can take it; an' if yous don't want it, yous can go to the devil, see!"

It may be such a course would be tolerated, but my judgment is that it would subject us to the task of defending our property from the levy of foreign ships of war. It is one thing for a nation to be unfortunate; it is quite another thing for a nation deliberately to turn scoundrel and bully, and set up a policy of repudiation.

Bryan would answer: "Let them come on. Americans are no cowards." No, we are not. We would enlist the flag of repudiation, rally the fifty-three-cent banner, and fight. Maybe we would win, but we would not deserve to win, no more than a dollar deserves to get the better of the man who objects to his walking off with the family silver.

WAGE EARNER.

New Arms for the Canadian Militia.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Herald.

That the present Government means to lose no time in rearming the militia can be easily understood from the fact that already there have been received in stores here 500 of the new Martini-Lee Enfields, with the full equipment. When they will be issued is yet a question, as they are still in a green state, and have to be fitted out, but there is a chance that some of the riflemen may have a crack with the new weapons this Autumn. It would be a compliment on the part of the department first to issue a few to the members of the Montreal Rifle Association, as this was the first association to introduce the Martini rifle into Canada, and since then that weapon has been adopted by all shooting men and all associations.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—12:50 A. M.—25 Catherine Street; no damage.

—5 A. M.—Ties, Harlem Railroad, Railroad Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street; no damage.

—6:15 A. M.—334 First Avenue, Rosie Kuffer; damage trifling.

—10:35 A. M.—2,932 Riverdale Avenue, Michael Hart; damage trifling.

—2 P. M.—124-126 Wanqui Street, James Fagan, sawmill and others; police estimate, $29,000.

—8:30 P. M.—West Fortieth Street, Dr. Knapp; damage $5.

—9:15 P. M.—55 Exchange Place, Eagle Sign Company; damage slight.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Jenkins, Leith July 23, via Swansea, with mdse to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

NEWPORT IS SWELTERING

BUT MANY SELECT ENTERTAINMENTS GIVEN BY THE COTTAGERS.

Owing to the Multitude of Set Social Functions, the Casino Ball for Next Friday Was Indefinitely Postponed—Arrival of Celebrities in Society—Casino Dance Last Night Well Attended, but Many Sought the Cool Piazzas.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—Society is suffering from the heat, which is more intense than Newport has experienced in years.

Nevertheless, there were scores at Mrs. Calvin S. Brice's reception this afternoon. There was a musicale in the drawing room, and tea and ices were served on the lawn. It was Mrs. Brice's first "at home" of the season.

The other entertainments at the cottages to-day were luncheons by Mrs. H. C. Taylor and Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin; a children's party by Miss Tyler, and dinner parties by Mrs. David King, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Nelson G. Greene, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn.

All the dinner guests gathered at the Casino dance later on.

The Executive Committee of Newport Casino to-day announced that, in consequence of the number of entertainments during this and the coming week, it had decided to postpone the ball that was to be given Friday, Aug. 14, until some future time to be fixed. There were about forty subscribers to the ball, and it was not probable that the necessary seventy-five would be secured for Friday evening. Cottagers appeared to have been too much engaged with their own affairs to take an interest in the ball.

Woodbury Kane has returned from his trip abroad, and is here for the rest of the season. Among the other prominent arrivals to-day were:

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Stevens, N. E. Findley, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Miller, Benjamin Thurston, Edward Case, W. Kleeman, John Farrell, A. B. Meteaff, and Alfred Van de Weyer of New-York; Edwin Ruthven Sampson, W. J. Mallenckrodt, Mrs. Lawrence Morse, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Falvey, H. O. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Draper, and Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Sampson of Boston; L. W. Mott of Oswego; Charles B. Zimmerman, Jr., and Miss Zimmerman, Miss Mix, Miss Le Fevre, and the Rev. S. J. Christy of Philadelphia; F. L. Ridgely of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, and George B. Davidson of Scranton, Mrs. Scott Waring of Saratoga, J. E. Northland of New-Haven, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Meyer, and Miss Grace Dents Moore of Detroit, Percy M. Shepard, Stewart G. Shepard, George G. Newbury, and Mrs. and Miss L. M. Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Colvin of Chicago; Thomas Rainey, Zebulon Jaquay, Jr., and J. S. Gittings Brown of Baltimore; E. Hollowood of Columbus, Ohio; Charles F. Estere of Santa Barbara, Charles S. Fellen of Syracuse, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Toomey, and Miss Florence Toomey of Louisville; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Andrew Hazzard, Miss Hazzard, W. M. Black and R. D. Black, Washington, and I. J. Preston and Richard Schmidt of Orange.

Mrs. David King will give a ball Aug. 25, and Mrs. James Stillman will entertain similarly Aug. 27.

Hugh O'Beirne of the English Legation is the guest of George B. Deforest.

At the Casino dance to-night the Baroness de Sellière wore a rich gown of pink satin and white lace, and diamonds in her corsage. Miss Julia Grant wore pink chiffon, embroidered in bow knots and trimmed with rose-pink bows. Miss Kate Brice's gown was of white chiffon over pink, white flowered silk, with pale blue girdle.

Among the others present were:

H. C. Lytton, Miss Gertrude Lytton, H. O. Havemeyer, Miss Marie D'Epinay, J. D'Epinay, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., the Count and Countess Orowski, Thomas McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Dutton, the Misses and Mrs. Sanford Hunt, H. D. Cleveland, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Miss Cleveland, Milton Barger, the Rev. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Miss Van Alen, Miss Gammell, Miss Post, Mrs. Charles La B. Robinson, Jr., Miss Dorothy Robinson, Percy Haughton, Jr., Miss Fish, Hugh C. Beiry, Richard Peters, Baron de Sellière, Count Hadik, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. David King, Miss King, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Blagborne, Miss Clapp, Mrs. John Dutton, Miss Bradhurst, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Harriman, the Misses Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Henry Lehr, Honoré Palmer, Miss Wolfe, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Miss Burr, H. R. Windrop, Count Sierstorpff, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Beaty, R. L. Cottenet, Miss Cushing, Miss Lydia Eustis, Miss Maude Hall, Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Alexander Barret, Miss Barret, C. R. Duval, M. H. Duval, A. J. Drexel, Brockie de Cuting, the Count de Trobriand, Duke de Brissac, Lloyd Warren, Charles Scribner, George Griswold, Jr., Mrs. R. H. L. Goddard, Miss Coddard, George P. Messervy, and T. F. Cushing.

It was distressingly warm at the Casino and the broad piazzas were too cool and inviting to be neglected.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

—In Keith's Union Square Theatre the Lumiere cinematographe continues to delight the large audiences. A remarkably effective and flexible motion picture shown represents the cooing and amiable habits of pigeons in front of St. Mark's, Venice. Nearly 500 pigeons are in the scene, and their lively movements combine to make up a really marvelous picture. Among the principal performers are Joe Cawthorne, the Rossow midgets, Rose Dougherty, the Scott brothers, the Misses Schaefer, and Burch, the Giles, Melville and Cooke, Almont and Dumont, Morton and Revelle, the Vougeres, Nellis Dunbar, John Lorenz, the six Reed Birds, and McBride and Gordon.

—Fregoli continues his wonderful success in the Olympia Roof Garden. Last night Lizzie Ramsden, a lightning change dancer from London, was added to the programme, which also included Ehrill and McNeil, Pablo Diaz, Jessie Bradbury, Jeannais, Davenport and Lorella, May Howard, Sabrina Barance, the Rixfords, the Graham City Quartet, and the sweet-voiced Rachel Walker.

—In the Casino Roof Garden John W. Ransone, who makes up as Mark Hanna, headed a big list of performers, which included Dorothy Drew, Willie F. Denny, Hodges and Launemere, Jennie Whitbeck, Mabel Russell, Sam J. Ryan, the Vergal Ladies' Quartet, Tim Cronin, and John E. Jace and Lila Brennan, in a new sketch entitled "The Ugly Duckling."

—The bicycle track on the roof of Proctor's Pleasure Palace is growing in popularity, and the Garden of Palms is a delightful resort. The programme for the week includes W. H. Sloan, Miss Quanba Wells and Halpin, the Fabiani sisters, Norman, the Bonitas, Bella Sachs, Bancroft and White, Mlle. Valeska, Short and Edwards, and Lucile Sturges.

—"The Beggar Student" received its final presentation for this season at Terrace Garden last evening. It was well rendered, owing to the temporary illness of Frl. Phila Wolff, the part of Laura was given to Frl. Ida Wilhelm, who made a hit. "Der Obersteiger" (The Master Miner) will receive its final revival for the season to-night.

—On the Madison Square Roof Garden the programme included the ever-popular merrymaker, Press Eldridge Beaty and Cameron, the four Gardiners, the Beaumont sisters, the Aeolian trio, the Old Homestead Quintet, Fields and Lewis, O'Brien and Wright, Maud Leslie, Bennetto, and Reto and Lillian Perry.

—The closing week of the season in Koster & Bial's Roof Garden opened auspiciously with a great audience and an attractive programme. Clermont, with his cleverly trained animals; the Newsboys' Quintet, Petrot, the mimic; Caterina Bartho, and Nellie Seymour were among the principal entertainers.

—A large bill was presented at the Grand Central Palace Roof Garden. Mme. Pianka and her performing lions; Ben Ross, the "Mlle Melba"; Mueller, the man with 2,000 faces; Bella Lee, Shayne and Worden, Eulalie, Myer Cohen, and the Taylor Sisters, in "A Surprise," were the attractions.

—The new electric cooling apparatus in the Eden Musée did much to make last night's audience comfortable. In addition to several new selections the orchestra gave an entire act from the opera of "Faust."

—"In Gay New-York" continues its popularity, despite the hot weather. The piece has but three more weeks to run at the Casino.

—On the American Theatre Roof Garden Hope Booth as a model continues to attract large audiences.

During warm weather, bathe the face and hands of whole person with Pond's Extract and water. It revives invigorates, and freshens the face of person. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. John Ward.

Col. John Ward died at his residence, 38 West Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. He was born in New-York City in 1838, and was the third son of William Greene Ward and Abby Maria Ward, grandson of Lieut. Col. Samuel Ward of Rhode Island, cousin of the late "Uncle Sam" Ward and Julia Ward Howe. He was a graduate of Columbia College, the Columbia Law School, and the University Medical College.

Col. Ward enlisted in Company F, Seventh Regiment, Nov. 17, 1857. He performed duty in that command until Feb. 1, 1861, when he was elected First Lieutenant of Company A, Twelfth Regiment, and left with his command for the seat of war on April 21 of the same year. On June 16, 1861, he was promoted Captain of the same company. During this time the regiment was engaged in an arduous tour of duty.

It was the first command to cross Long Bridge, Virginia, in the month of May of that year, and went to West Virginia in Gen. Patterson's command. Brig. Gen. William G. Ward, late of the First Brigade, and then Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth, commanded the regiment at that time. Fortunately for the welfare of the members of the regiment, it is not for its record, it was never actually under fire, although it was several times drawn up in line of battle for the purpose. The regiment was mustered out of service on Aug. 4, 1861.

On March 26, 1862, Col. Ward was elected Captain of Company F, and in the following May the regiment went again into the service. It first went to Fort McHenry, and then to Harper's Ferry, where it remained during the Summer. The services of the regiment were next tendered for a longer period, and it went into the celebrated battle in which six divisions of the Confederate Army under command of Stonewall Jackson were pitted against McClellan's command, and which lasted four days.

The place was surrendered on Sept. 15, 1862, when the regiment, with others, was paroled and sent home. After the parole the rebels reinforced Lee at Antietam, when it was found that there were 60,000 of them. Stonewall Jackson, it will be remembered, personally commanded the three divisions attacking Bolivar's Heights, while Walker's division attacked Lowder's Heights, and McLaw's and Anderson's two divisions occupied Pleasant Valley, and carried Maryland Heights on Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862. The fire opened on Harper's Ferry on that day, near Sept. 12, Col. Ward then went to Europe upon leave of absence. He was promoted Major of the regiment Oct. 17, 1863, and in the following October, when Col. W. G. Ward was promoted to the command of the First Brigade, the former assumed command of the regiment.

He resigned his commission in October, 1877. He was a Director in the National Rifle Association in its palmy days, and was for many years a member of its Prize Committee.

He was for many years librarian of the Union League Club, of which he was an early member. In politics he was a stanch Republican. He was a bachelor.

Two brothers—Gen. William G. and Charles Henry Ward—survive him. The funeral will take place from his late residence this morning.

A. J. Edgerton.

Judge Alonzo J. Edgerton of the United States District Court for South Dakota died in Sioux Falls Sunday.

Judge Edgerton was born in Rome, N. Y., June 7, 1825; was educated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and was graduated in 1850, studied law, and settled in Dodge County, Minn. He went to the State Senate in 1858 as a Democrat and was in 1860 a delegate to the National Convention that met in Charleston and in Baltimore. He seceded and supported the Breckinridge and Lane ticket.

In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Tenth Minnesota, and was made Captain of Company B. The regiment first served in the Indian campaign in Minnesota and Dakota, and was then sent to Arkansas. He became an advocate of the employment of colored troops, and was given the Colonelcy of a negro regiment, and stationed at Baton Rouge as Commandant of the post and Provost Marshal.

He was brevetted Brigadier General and retained in the service until 1867, when his regiment was mustered out.

He was the first Railroad Commissioner of the State, being appointed by Gov. Austin in 1871, serving until 1875, when a Board of Commissioners was created, to which he was appointed, serving one

DEAD HEAT AT BRIGHTON

HAZLET AND BESSIE ABBOTT RAN IT AT FIVE FURLONGS.

Doggett Was the Only Favorite to Win in the Six Events Decided—Ben Eder Easily Beaten by Lehman—Scottish Chieftain Did Not Show Up Like Much of a Futurity Horse—Riley Grannan Back from Europe and Plunging Again.

Aside from the general slaughter of the favorites, Doggett being the only one to win, the sensation of the racing at the Brighton Beach track yesterday was the dead heat between Hazlet and Bessie Abbott in the third race, which was a dash of five furlongs. Hazlet was an odds-on favorite for the race, and Bessie Abbott was the rank outsider of the lot, with 30 to 1 against her.

Lustre, Hazlet, and Mangrove raced in a bunch until they were well in the stretch, when Hazlet apparently had the race won. Suddenly O'Leary brought Bessie Abbott up from the rear, and then there was a furious drive to the end, the horses moving stride for stride together. They passed the judges locked and a dead heat had to be declared. The owners agreed to divide the purse.

Lehman, who recently established a record for the track at a mile, took the measure of "Mike" Dwyer's ungainly colt, Ben Eder, in the race at a mile and a sixteenth. The only other starter was Aurelian, and he had no use as racemaker, much to the disgust of Clayton. Once the turn to the stretch is reached Hazel moved up with Lehman and easily passing Aurelian went to the front. Then it was the two handily by a length and a half from Ben Eder, who had all he could do to defeat Aurelian by a neck for the second money. When Ben Eder influences the sort of mettle that will win the Western Derby races, or even come very close to doing so, it is pretty certain that the race talked about Derby Day is not there have degenerated into a pretty sort of a selling affair.

Marcus Daly expects to win the Futurity with Scottish Chieftain if he is ready to be disappointed. Vic Tural up. The best he could do was to run fifth in a field of ten very common two-year-olds in the fifth race. He showed no speed at any part of the journey, and his measure was very easily taken on sandy shore. He has never shown any class in his races.

Riley Grannan turned up again to-day after his visit to England, and started in business by beating Bitchie in the first and second races for several thousand dollars. But he lost it all by backing Ben Eder as if there was nothing else in the race.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs. Selling; three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500. Time—1:02¾.

1—Hickory, 97 (Garrison), 6 to 5, 3 years, to win, 2 to 1 for Place, 6 to 5 for Show.
2—Bitchie, 97 (Barnes), 4 to 1, 3 years, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.
3—Kingfisher, 97 (Gilbert), 5 to 1, 3 years, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.

Also ran—Rondout, 97 (Clayton), 3 years; Dr. Jones, 97 (Griffin), 3 years; Bessie Abbott, 97 (Hazel), 3 years; Mangrove, 97 (Mangrove), 3 years; Lustre, 97 (Lustre), 3 years; Bonnie Lassie, 97 (Bonnie Lassie

PLANS FOR PACIFIC FLEET

MODERN NAVAL MANOEUVRES TO BE ON PUGET SOUND.

Scheme of Training Under Rear Admiral Beardsley—Vessels That Will Mobilize at Port Angeles—Advantages of Twin-Screw over Single-Screw Craft—May Be Courtesies with British Fleet Under Admiral Palliser at Esquimault.

PORT ANGELES, Washington, Aug. 10.—For the first time in the history of the Pacific squadron of the United States modern naval manoeuvres are to be conducted.

The fleet is now mobilizing at this port. To date the flagship Philadelphia has arrived and with her are the coast defense armored cruiser Monterey and the powerful double-turreted monitor Monadnock. By the end of the week the corvette Alert and the gunboat cruiser Bennington are expected. Two other vessels of the Pacific fleet, Marion and Adams, are compelled to remain on distant cruising grounds, the former with Callao as headquarters and the latter at Honolulu.

The fleet at Port Angeles will be under command of Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardsley. Capt. George W. Sumner, who commanded the cruiser Columbia in her six days' run from Southampton to New-York, commands the Monadnock. Capt. C. S. Cotton commands the Philadelphia, and is Admiral Beardsley's chief of staff.

The Alert is commanded by Commander Franklin Rutland, who some three years ago served on the staff of Admiral Erben at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Bennington and Monterey are commanded, respectively, by Commander George W. Pigman and Capt. Nicoll Ludlow. The little steam sloop Pinta, which is kept permanently on duty at Sitka, Alaska, is not regarded as an available vessel for manoeuvre work.

The rank of the Pacific fleet will comprise tactical operations under steam, including naval brigades, small boat operations, signaling, target practice by single vessels and in squadron, and torpedo service.

Each vessel of the squadron since her arrival has been engaged in determining her tactical diameter. By this is meant practicing to learn the least space required to turn in all circular speeds of the ship. A twin-screw vessel turns in the shortest time, to make 180 degrees, by going full speed ahead on one screw and causing the other screw to remain at rest. But to turn in the least possible distance requires backing full speed on one screw and going full speed on the other. A twin-screw vessel possesses immense advantages over a single-screw ship in the matter of maneuvering power. Of the fleet now under Admiral Beardsley the Alert is the only vessel unprovided with double screws.

The Alert, though no ship vessel, is of such size that cannot be compared with the new Philadelphia or the speedy Bennington. She is rather out of her class.

Port Angeles, the headquarters of the squadron, is the nearest town of any importance to the mouth of the Straits of Juan de Fuca. It is known in the West Coast as a "live town," and has a population of about 1,500. Last Summer Admiral Beardsley, then commanding the Pacific station, selected Port Angeles as the rendezvous of the fleet for the present year. The Admiral means to establish a rendezvous of importance on shore which will partake largely of the character of instruction. The officers say that it will by no means work all day, but that, it seems, is the case of the camp. One feature of the shore drill will consist of throwing up and manning intrenchments, and there will also be bugle-angled fire from field guns at targets fifteen hundred yards away.

Port Angeles Harbor is a deep arm of land. It looks for the world like a breakwater thrown up for the anchorage. Nevertheless it is a natural formation. The crew of the Philadelphia during the Summer of 1895 constructed a very excellent start for an Olympia spit. This year the bluejackets will line the spit with intrenchments from end to end. With such work as the above for practice, our blueJackets will soon become as valuable men for shore service as were the famous naval brigades which the French joined into Paris from Brest during the German siege in 1871. These French naval detachments were regarded by the Germans as the best men behind the French guns.

There is splendid fishing behind Port Angeles, and in this sport Admiral Beardsley "possesses" a taste for great delight. The Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce has seen to it that the Admiral has taken the largest fish on record out of Lake Crescent. The Admiral and the fish were duly photographed, and the Admiral's fishing trip now forms a part of the town history. At any rate, the big fish, backed up by a fine harbor, has secured for Port Angeles the Pacific fleet for a good month or more of this Summer. And the presence of the fleet means thousands of dollars for supplies, which latter the good people of the town will have the benefit of furnishing.

The remaining ships of the United States Navy on the Pacific coast and not in commission are laid up at the Mare Island Navy Yard undergoing repairs. The number includes the cruisers Charleston, Baltimore, Concord, and the gunboat Petrel.

Fifty-six Laborers Didn't Get Pay.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 10.—McGuire & Ryan, street contractors of this city, have been made defendants in fifty-six suits brought by Italian laborers. The firm employed the men through Peter Barber, a padrone of New-York City. Mr. McGuire says that he paid the money due the men, $647, to Barber, and that he disappeared without paying the men. The laborers claim their money. The firm avers that the laborers hired that Barber should collect the money.

Killed His Brother with His Fist.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—Walter Price, aged twenty-one, a tinner, and his brother Lawrence, aged twenty-five, a clerk, fought last night at their home, 8,021 Kossuth Avenue, about the favor of a young woman. Walter struck Lawrence with his fist and killed him instantly. Walter was arrested.

Passengers Booked for the Havel.

Among the saloon passengers booked for the North German Lloyd Line steamship Havel, which will sail to-day, are the following: Miss Florence Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rockefeller, Mrs. Oth. von Steinwehr, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, C. B. Bigelow, and Mrs. George Dexter.

BOARD OF HEALTH THE ONLY JUDGE

The Courts Will Not Review Its Action on Rear Tenements.

The Board of Health has gained another victory in the Supreme Court in its efforts to remove the noxious rear tenements. Justice Stover refused, in the Supreme Court, yesterday to issue a preliminary injunction to Max S. Meyer, the owner of a rear tenement at 82 Columbia Street, who wanted the board restrained from declaring the premises vacated prior to taking proceedings in condemnation. It was claimed by the petitioner that the premises were habitable, had plenty of light and air, and, therefore, did not come within the rule of tenements that were not fit for human habitation or could not be made so.

"Under the statute," says the opinion, "the Board of Health is constituted the authority to pass upon the condition of the property, and to determine the questions with regard to the sanitary condition. In doing this it is performing a judicial act, and that act ought not to be interfered with by the injunction of this court, unless it clearly appears that it is without jurisdiction. An examination of the papers in this case shows a condition calling for the fair exercise of judgment, and it does not appear that the determination of the Health Department was not fairly made. Aside from the evidence.

"This statute is one to be enforced under the police powers of the State, and, while some of its features appear to be arbitrary, and the proceeding summary, yet within the provision for compensation and with the rights of the property owner as well guarded, no lasting or irreparable detriment can come to the property owner; and the public health demands that the provisions of the law should in cases where clearly warranted they apply be summarily and rigidly enforced.

"If, however, an appeal to the court is to be taken in each instance, and a hearing to be had as to whether or not the premises are in a condition to justify the action of the board, the Court becomes the arbiter of the question, and the object of the statute is defeated. It was the intention of the statute to place all responsibility of the inspection and adjudication as to the condition of the premises with the Board of Health, and so long as it has facts sufficient to give it jurisdiction the Court will not interfere, even though upon the same state of facts if it were the proper judge of the circumstances it might come to a different conclusion from that arrived at by the Board of Health.

"For the above reasons, the motion for the injunction must be denied."

SIX DIED IN THE DARK DITCH.

Sixty-two Other Passengers on the Columbia Trolley Hurt.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 10.—The disaster on the Columbia and Donegal Electric Railway, north of Columbia, at 10:20 o'clock last night, is the worst that has occurred in this county in many years. Up to the present time six persons are dead and sixty-two injured, some of them seriously, and several are expected to die. Following is a list of killed:

HEISE, H. H., Chief Burgess of Columbia, jumped from car and broke his neck.

FOLLINGER, ADAM, motorman.

LUDLOW, WILLIAM J., manager of Atlantic Cash Company, Sea Girt, N. J.

METZGER, WILLIAM.

PINKERTON, WILLIAM H., a boy.

SNYDER, HENRY, ——Poe.

Among those gravely injured are Miss Catherine Fitzgerald and William Stauffer.

The accident occurred at a heavy curve just north of the borough limits of Columbia. The exact cause probably will never be known, the motorman being dead, and the statements of passengers widely differ. A large crowd gathered at Chickies Park last evening to enjoy a sacred concert and camp-meeting. The first car—a closed one—was the first to leave the park after the concert, and was packed in every part, both platforms and aisle being crowded.

The trip was without incident until the heavy grade just north of Columbia was reached, when the motorman was unable to check the brake refused to work and the supposition is that the brake rigging broke. Passengers were thrown from their seats, as the lights went out their weight on the left curve was removed.

Down the car left the track, shot across the turnpike a distance of nearly 100 yards, crashed into a train, and then tumbled into a ditch twenty feet deep.

The car was quite upside down, and, as the night was intensely dark, the situation, with the cries of the dying and injured, was a frightful one. The passengers who escaped severe injury aided the less fortunate ones, and assistance was soon procured from Columbia, the injured being removed to the hospital in the town, where they received every attention.

The Coroner's inquest will be held to-day.

GOBLOWITZ'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Michael Franz Arrested Because They Had Been Fighting.

Michael Franz, twenty-seven years old, of 163 Second Street, was a prisoner in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of homicide in causing the death of David Goblowitz, twenty-nine years old, of 167 Second Avenue. There is considerable mystery about the case, and Acting Captain Herlihy of the East Fifth Street Station is conducting an investigation.

It appears that the men had a fight on the evening of Aug. 7 in the corridor of Franz's house, where Goblowitz had a room. The nature of the trouble is not known. Franz, who is a married man, rushed out of his apartments and struck Goblowitz between the eyes. Goblowitz made a fierce resistance, and it is alleged that Franz stabbed Goblowitz with a knife under both eyes.

The wounds were not considered serious by Goblowitz's physician, and a liberal application of court plaster enabled Goblowitz to work the next day. Nothing was said about the assault to the police, but Goblowitz was taken ill Sunday, and shortly before 9 o'clock Sunday night he died.

Franz was arrested, and in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday he was held to await the action of the Coroner. It is not positively known what the cause of Goblowitz's death was, and an autopsy will be necessary.

Detective Bush of the Fifth Street Station says that when he arrested Franz Sunday night the man barred all the doors leading to his apartments and refused to allow him to enter. The policeman broke down the door and captured Franz after a struggle. Franz denies that he used a knife, but acknowledges having a fight with Goblowitz. When searched at the station a wicked-looking knife was found in his pocket.

Two tenants in the house—M. Schlomle and Tony Weibel—say that they saw the fight between the two men, and picked Goblowitz up after Franz had fled, and saw the two wounds. They could not say that a knife was used, however.

Parts of Brooklyn Short of Water.

The residents of Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, are complaining on account of the water supply. Alderman Keegan called on Commission Willis of the Department of City Works yesterday and asked that some relief be afforded. He said the water supply was cut off all day Sunday, and that the residents suffered greatly. The Alderman was informed that the reason the supply was short was because there were too many sprinklers at work in Bensonhurst, but that this would be stopped. The Alderman said that yesterday the men employed on the Shore Road were compelled to drink beer, as there was no water. There is plenty of water at night, he said, but during the day there is none.

To Dissolve Mining Companies.

George Landon was appointed referee yesterday by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court in the proceedings brought by Attorney General Hancock for the dissolution of the Manhattan and San Juan Silver Mining Company of Colorado and the Riverside Tunnel and Mining Company of Colorado. The companies have transacted no business in the past ten years, have no liabilities and no assets.

Denies a Standard Oil Rumor.

J. D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company said yesterday there was no truth in the published dispatch from Berlin to the effect that a powerful Standard Oil combination had been formed to control the petroleum trade in Europe.

THE SUPPOSED BUCKETSHOP FRAUD

Craig and McClure Held in Jersey City, Others in Chicago.

Dr. John Craig and William H. McClure, who were arrested Sunday, charged with having used the United States mails for fraudulent purposes, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Bowe, in Jersey City, yesterday. The prisoners were represented by Counsellor James Furey. Inspector J. J. Larmour of Chicago said he had six complaints against the prisoners.

David King, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, identified Craig and McClure, whereupon the prisoners admitted their identity. United States District Attorney J. Kearney Rice of New-Brunswick asked that bail be fixed at $10,000 in each case, but the Commissioner set $7,000 each, and committed the accused for trial. They were returned to the County Jail, and will be taken to Chicago Wednesday.

The accused made no statement before the Commissioner. Dr. Craig said to a reporter:

"My arrest is on the complaint of H. H. Leech, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, who sent me $20 to be invested in oats. He says that instead of making a lawful investment I bucket-shopped the money. I placed the money with a firm in the purchase of oats on a margin. The transaction was lawful, and I can prove it.

"Our arrest is a part of the four attempts of the Chicago Board of Trade to drive out competition. The board doesn't want any one to do business in grain or stocks except its members. Last February 283 indictments were found against dealers in Chicago not members of the Board of Trade. Only 20 of the 283 cases have come before a court. The 20 cases were thrown out of court.

"The judge said the only difference between the operations of the indicted brokers and of the complainants was in size. After the arrests and trouble in Chicago Mr. Craig and I came to New-York and applied for membership in the Consolidated Exchange. We had an office in Broadway, and sent out circulars. We did not get into the Consolidated, and have carried on no business in New-York. I am not worth over $1,000, and have lost money since I went into the brokerage business."

Both men said they went to New-Jersey a few days ago to fish and enjoy themselves. Dr. Craig was arrested at Seaside Park and McClure at Toms River. McClure is charged with the same offense alleged in Craig's warrant. He said he was in Colorado at the time.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—William A. Thomas, John L. Tolman, and James F. McClure, who were arrested Saturday night, charged with using the mails to defraud, in connection with W. H. McClure and John Craig, now under arrest at Jersey City, N. J., are still in confinement, having failed to furnish the $2,500 bonds required of each. Their examination is set for Friday next.

Thomas and McClure both declare that the charges are blackmail, actuated by a desire for revenge on the part of Gunther, an advertising agent of Chicago, and Fred Bonfils, a Kansas City lottery agent.

The Civic Federation officers, however, as well as the Postal Inspectors, who have been working in conjunction on the case for the last six months, are confident they have ample evidence to effect the conviction of the prisoners, and break up what they declare to be "the greatest swindling scheme in years."

WIFE MURDERER THIEDE BURIED.

Ranged for a Revolting Crime, but Blamed the Commonwealers.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 10.—The body of the wife murderer, Charles H. Thiele, who was hanged here Friday, was interred by his relatives on the afternoon of the execution in the cemetery at Sandy, a small town fifteen miles south of Salt Lake.

The citizens strongly objected to the body of the murderer being buried in their cemetery, and held a mass meeting, which sent representatives to Thiele's people asking that the body be removed within twenty-four hours. The demand was refused and the committee threatened to exhume the body in the night and throw it into the river.

The dead man's people armed themselves and kept guard constantly at the grave since Friday night, and in the meantime public sentiment against leaving the remains in the cemetery grew stronger. Those guarding the body were reinforced and a conflict was only averted by the murderer's relatives capitulating.

Under force they signed an agreement to permit the body to be removed, and at midnight last night the despised remains were exhumed and reinterred in a field adjoining the cemetery.

The crime for which Thiele was executed was one of the most revolting in the history of the State. While in a large section of the commercial district he was encamped near Sandy in May, 1894, Thiele's wife was murdered. She was found between her house and her husband's saloon with her throat cut. The knife or razor with which the deed was done was never found, but blood stains were found on Thiele's clothes and about his premises. His brutal treatment of his wife and attendant circumstances all pointed to his guilt, and when the Sheriff arrested him he practically confessed it. After recovering his composure, however, he laid the blame on the Commonweal Army.

Thiele's neighbors in Sandy who had known of his treatment of his wife entertained no doubt of his guilt. They are generally very peaceable, the majority being Mormon farmers.

ENSENADA GOLD BAR RECOVERED.

J. E. Garrett and Three Others Caught Unearthing the Treasure.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 10.—James E. Garrett and three companions were caught yesterday in the act of unearthing the famous Ensenada gold bar, valued at $12,000, which was stolen from the office of M. Rivoll, at Ensenada, on the night of March 20, 1895.

The captors of the party were Mexican officials headed by Gov. Augustin Sangninos of the district. After his arrest, Garrett showed the officers where the bar was buried, and the precious metal was recovered.

Garrett passed sixteen months in the Ensenada jail under suspicion of robbery, but he could not be proved against him, and he was released on July 25 last. During his confinement Garrett, who is an Englishman, and has wealthy relatives in Montreal and England, made a strong complaint to the British Government because of his alleged wrongful detention. The case at one time threatened to provoke serious complications between Mexico and Great Britain, and is still a subject of diplomatic correspondence.

Conroy Convicted of Wife Murder.

CANTON, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Frank Conroy was convicted of murder in the first degree to-day for having killed his wife, Kate, at Ogdensburg last May, in a fit of jealous rage. Justice Russell sentenced him to be executed during the week beginning Sept. 28, at Dannemora.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:30 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier..... 9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND. SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats via Bay Ridge leave Whitehall St., terminus elevated and Broadway railroads, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40 A. M., and half hourly until 9:40, and at 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40 A. M., then half hourly until 2:10 P. M., then every 20 minutes until 9:10 P. M., and at 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train for New-York, via Bay Ridge boat, leaves Sea Beach 11.10, last train, via Brooklyn Bridge, 1 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

COOK'S TOURS.

ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Aug. 14.—Canada, the St. Lawrence, the Lakes, &c., 14 days, $100.

Aug. 20.—Nova Scotia, Gulf, and River of St. Lawrence, the Lakes, &c., 12 days, $95.

Labor Day at Niagara, 3-day Trip. All Expenses, $14.50.

Programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent Foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. Pier: 8:45, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. South 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 9:50, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:15, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave 125th St., E. R., (Port Morris,) 9 A. M., 12 M., 3, 6 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M., for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 11:30 A. M., 12 M., and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, and 8 P. M. for all landings. Leave 125th St., E. R., (Port Morris,) 10:30 A. M., 1:30 and 7:30 P. M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, INCLUDING ADMISSION TO ALL ATTRACTIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 10, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from Elkins Terminus, via Elkins Elevated and P. P. & C. C. R. R., every 20 minutes. Round trip 20 cents.

CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets, 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:35, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M., 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:55, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 9:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 3:50 P. M.

OPENING

Shortest Route to Coney Island.

Brighton Beach Railroad Extension AND Kings Co. Elevated Railway.

TO-MORROW, WED., AUG. 12.

35 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to Brighton Beach and all race tracks. Trains every twenty minutes.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Change at Sheepshead Bay for Manhattan.

Seidl's Orchestral Concerts

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. FINEST BATHING HOUSE AND BEACH ON CONEY ISLAND.

ERIE RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12th.

SHOHOLA GLEN

in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00

First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:10 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:15 A. M.; Jersey City 9:08 A. M.

Returning, leave Shohola 5:50 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS 75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., Jersey City 9:18 A. M. Leave Glens 7:05 P. M.

ERIE RAILROAD.

EVERY SUNDAY.

SHOHOLA GLEN

in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00.

Fine express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.

Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.

Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS 75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Fine express trains Returning, Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

MIDSUMMER EXCURSION. VIA LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD, MAUCH CHUNK GLEN OTTO, AND SWITCH-BACK. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

SPECIAL TRAIN, with Improved Lunch Car attached, will leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, at 8:20 A. M., Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:30 A. M.

EXCURSION $2.25 TICKETS

Tickets for Switch-Back can only be purchased on Special Train for 50 cents extra.

Tickets on sale at 255, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., N. Y.; 4 Court St., 369 Fulton St., 108 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn. For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply to 255 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.

The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

See Time Table, Excursion Column.

LONG BEACH

HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. New and liberal management, reasonable rates, frequent trains.

LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway. GEORGE MURRAY, Manager, Long Beach, L. I.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotel and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 322, 950, and 1,310 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Ave. Station, L. I. R. R. Brooklyn; or send (4) cents in stamps, for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

DOMINY HOUSE, BAY SHORE.

L. I., J. C. Simms, proprietor. Large verandas, pleasant rooms, shaded lawns, beautiful location. Renovated and refitted. Best cook on Long Island.

AVERNE-BY-THE-SEA. THE BREAKERS.

(formerly EDGEWATER COTTAGES) on the beach; magnificent sea views; convenient to station; stable; extensive alterations and newly refitted.

WATSON HOUSE, BABYLON,

L. I., on Great South Bay. Henry L. Savles, manager. Magnificent grounds, spacious verandas, unexcelled cuisine, and beautiful location. Select patronage.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL,

Sea Cliff, L. I.; beautiful grounds, large verandas, large rooms; excellent table. Capacity, 200. Reasonable terms.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Sea Side Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I. Board by day or week. Fine carrousel, bowling alley, restaurant, liquors, and cigars. WM. E. MEISSNER.

National Hotel, Canarsie.

Geo. A. Schmitt's new palatial Hotel, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, and Billiard Parlors. Dancing 2 to 11 P. M. Positively the leading Canarsie resort.

OCEAN HOTEL, CONEY ISLAND.

Large verandas; beach front; good table. European plan; desirable resort for families; rooms $5-$7 week. F. HEMBERGER, Manager.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BABYLON, L. I.

Sherman Tweedy, Near depot, verandas, pleasant rooms, good table. Tourists and traveling men's favorite.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

WEDEMEYER'S PARK HOTEL,

(opposite Park,) Stapleton, S. I.

A delightfully cool and agreeable spot during the Summer. Very convenient to city. Low fares. Pleasant sail of 20 minutes up the bay. Table first-class. Terms reasonable. Write for particulars. H. W. WEDEMEYER, Prop.

THE ELMER.

OPEN DURING SEPTEMBER. WM. B. ELMER, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

THE WAWBEEK, URIAH WELCH, MGR. WAWBEEK, N. Y.

Trains leave New-York 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. to Saranac Inn, stage, and boat; or Tupper Lake, carriage from station. Time, one-hour from Station. Arrive 9:15 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M. and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M. and 7:10 A. M. via Chateaugay; 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:30 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT.—Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:50 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 6:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.

SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS

OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.

T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

Hotel Earlington,

THE LARGEST, BEST, AND MOST MODERN.

St. James Hotel.

Moderate Rates. First-class in every particular. Illustrated pamphlet on application.

E. M. EARLE & SON.

New-York office: Hotel Bristol, 5th Av. & 424 St.

NEW-YORK—Saratoga.

POPULAR PRICES.

GRAND UNION HOTEL

Saratoga Springs.

Special Terms per week and season.

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

HOTEL LYNDHURST.

Near the ocean. Open July 15th. Hair mattresses. Large rooms; verandas. Dr. P. B. HAWKHURST, Prop. H. B. ANABLE, Manager. Reasonable terms.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

SURF HOUSE, Asbury Park, N. J.

Half block from ocean. Large verandas; cool rooms; unexcelled cuisine. Popular house. Reasonable terms. S. A. MARTIN.

Atalanta Hotel, Asbury Park,

On the Beach. New passenger elevator. Circulars. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop. & Mangr.

THE FENIMORE, ASBURY PARK.

Ocean, 1½ blocks. Capacity, 200. THOS. NOBLE.

NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, UNITED STATES HOTEL. OCEAN FRONT.

REASONABLE RATES; ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BOOK ET. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

HOTEL BRESLIN.

ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,

NEW-LONDON, CONN.,

NOW OPEN.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.

For terms and circulars address

BLANCHARD & BAGER.

Forbes House, Morris Cove, Ct.

The Forbes House, renovated, refurnished, good table, cool, pleasant rooms; prettiest bay in Connecticut; $12 up. GILDERN & QUINN, Props.

NINIGRET HOUSE, NIANTIC, CONN.—Largest hotel, Crescent Beach. First-class. Water front. Bathing, fishing. Beautiful views L. I. Sound. $10-$15 week.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POCOHASSET HOUSE MT. POCONO, PA.—Entirely new throughout; steam heat; all modern conveniences, magnificent scenery; fine walks and drives; hunting and fishing. J. DOWLING & SON.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BARRELS OF MONEY IN GOOD PATENTS

Inventions quickly patented and sold. Lowest terms; 291 Patents procured last week; 124 sold. "HINTS TO INVENTORS" mailed free. CLARK, DEMING & CO., 189 Bwy.

ALL LAW BUSINESS CAREFULLY ATTENDED; experienced lawyers; agreements, leases, mortgages wills, partnership papers legally drawn, estates attended; private consultation free. Inter-State Law Association, 2 West 14th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY Grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

34th ST., 11 WEST.—Handsome parlor suite; physician or family; excellent table; other suites; Southerners accommodated; reference.

WEST 22d ST., 354.—Newly furnished single, double rooms, with board; terms moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; neat appearance; can cut and fit; references. R., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class in every respect; for private family; country preferred; city reference. W., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, understands cooking in all its branches; private family preferred. 445 2d Av.

COOK.—By a good French cook in private family; best references. D., 1,225 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By Parisian girl; graduate; good pianist and German; speaks no English; as governess; country or New-York. D., 1,225 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—MOTHERS' HELP.—By young woman; has excellent references; no objection; also good cook and dressmaker; no parlors. Selina, Box 94a Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl; plain cooking; housework in small family. 57 West 42d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; seamstress; good hairdresser; would like to travel; will work for passage; best reference. Jeanne, 251 West 24th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman, experienced in best families; country preferred. D., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable young woman; thoroughly understands fine laundry work; best of reference. W., Box 877 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman in private family; good reference. 153 West 28th St., Room 8.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By a young American girl as nurse and assist with sewing; strong; willing; country; good reference. M., Box 1,225 Broadway.

SPINNO RATHER.—Two years' experience; application earlier for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By young man of experience; private family; smart, obliging, good reference. S., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By English Protestant; first-class coachman; married; no family, willing to go anywhere; can give four years' previous experience from last employer; is English. 35 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady going abroad wishes position for coachman; has excellent reference for honesty, carriages, harness; only to New-York city references. P., 64 East 116th St.

COACHMAN (no TRAINED GROOM.—English man; age 26; single; sober, willing; is of pleasant appearance; anxious to work; can be highly recommended. George, 47 East 5th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses; can groom; 11 years' private city reference from last employer. 209 West 23d St.

COACHMAN and TRAINED GROOM.—Englishman; aged 30; single; sober; willing; good appearance; wants to work; can be highly recommended. George, 47 East 5th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; thoroughly understands his business; can groom and drive; city reference from last employer. 1,225 Broadway, Room 1.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—A good coachman; good appearance; highest reference. P. Box 371 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—To succeed; Irishman; many years' experience in greenhouses, vineries, having large private grounds, thoroughly understanding laying out, planting, and keeping in order; highest recommendations from employers of gentleman's establishments; married; no family. Gardener, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; has experience in growing plants, grapes, vines, lawn, vegetables, and cows; fond of flowers; planting, cultivation and care of fruit trees; ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; and improving grounds and lawns; references. Gardener, Box 197 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—A quiet, refined American lady as housekeeper or companion's mate in country; pretty suites from New-York; must be practical, patient, and kind to children. William, Westfield, N. J.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

A Hard Spell.

From

W-ZEALAND GOLD MINES

LODES HOLD OUT AND EVERY-THING IS ENCOURAGING.

lks with Byron Peters of London and W. H. Argall, a Mining Engineer of Experience—Every Facility for Mine Working Has Been Provided by Nature—In West Australia. However, the Difficulties Are Great.

Distinguished guests at the Hotel Waldorf are Mr. Byron Peters of C. D. Peters & Co., London, the largest railroad contractors in the United Kingdom, and his traveling companion, Mr. W. H. Argall, a mining engineer who is associated with vast gold-mining interests in New-Zealand.

Mr. Peters is concluding a tour around the world which began when he left London in November. He was much interested in the Australian and New-Zealand gold fields, and after visiting and studying the mines there went to New-Zealand. Mr. Argall is in the Thames District, and they arranged to go home together.

Leaving Sydney, N. S. W., July 10, on the steamship Warrimoo of the Australian Steamship Company, stopped at the Fiji and Hawaiian Islands, and arrived at Vancouver, reaching the city last Saturday by way of the Canadian Pacific Railroad to Nanaimo, Vancouver and the Northern Pacific and Central Railroad.

"Vancouver has been to America here," said Mr. Argall in the Thames District, "and they arranged to go home together."

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"Vancouver has been to America here," said Mr. Argall in the Thames District, "and they arranged to go home together.

From golden Australia to-day is attractive for, but New-Zealand to-morrow for Mr. Peters, and they sail to-morrow for Southampton, in the steamship Teutonic. At the end of their time will be devoted to seeing the changes wrought since they were last here.

Traveling with a manager for The New-York Times yesterday, one of the travelers told of the present condition of some of the mines in Australia and New-Zealand and gave his views of Australia and its future.

Mr. Peters arrived at Albany from Sydney, N. S. W., on the 4th of July, went to Coolgardie, Perth, the capital of Western Australia, and after visiting many of the goldfields, returned to Perth, and from there went to Albany, where he took the steamship Salamis for Melbourne, Victoria. There he visited many of the mines in the Ballarat district, and then went to Sydney, New-South Wales, and after visiting the mines in the Bathurst district, went to Coolgardie, Western Australia, and visited the various gold fields in that colony, among them Menzies, Niagara, Kalgoorlie, Boulder, Coolgardie, Golden Gate, Kanowna and Southern Cross. From Australia he went to New-Zealand, visiting the Thames district, Waihi, Waitekauri, Karangahake, Waiomo and Ohinemuri, and then returned to Australia to visit the mines in Victoria, Southern New-South Wales, and Queensland, the principal mines being at Charters Towers, Queenstown, Cape Cumberland, Dundas, Normanton, Georgetown, Croydon, Cairns, Herberton, Mount Garnet, Ravenswood, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Gympie, Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Warwick, Stanthorpe, Dalby, Roma, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Thargomindah, Bulloo, Eromanga, Cooper's Creek, Winton, Boulia, Mount Cornish, Normanton, Croydon, Georgetown

Tuesday
August 11-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

TRADE WITH COSTA RICA

A MOVEMENT OF INTEREST TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Gustavo Niederlein, the Republic's Consul at Philadelphia, Hopes to Increase the Commerce Between His Country and the United States—He Calls for Facts and Figures from Agents—Products in Great Demand Here.

Many merchants and manufacturers' agents in New-York City have received from Gustavo Niederlein, the Costa Rican Consul at Philadelphia, a circular issued in pursuance of a desire to stimulate trade between the United States and Costa Rica. The circular, which has aroused much interest among the agents, reads as follows:

Organizing with official aid, on solid basis, closer and profitable trade relations between this country and Costa Rica, and being the articles which you are manufacturing in demand in Costa Rica, I beg you to be kind enough to send me two sets of your illustrated catalogues, (if in Spanish, three), one to this Consulate, my office 23% South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, giving me at the same time detailed information about prices, terms of credit and discounts, manner of payment and custom of packing and shipping, as also freight rates to the shipping point, if not delivered on board the vessel.

On the other hand, I am willing to give you special data on goods desired or products offered in Costa Rica, as also any other kind of information, and forward, if desired, special inquiries to exporters and importers in Costa Rica, to be properly answered, or bring you in direct communication with the Costa Rican consumers or producers. Most respectfully yours,

GUSTAVO NIEDERLEIN, Consul.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1896.

The circular has led to a number of inquiries at the office of Señor Cecilio A. Delgado of 76 Broad Street, the Consul for Costa Rica in New-York for information as to the present trade between the United States and Costa Rica, and the articles in demand in the latter country.

Investigation by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES brought out the interesting fact that, while the trade of the United States with Costa Rica is increasing rapidly each year, the balance of trade is in favor of the little Central American republic, and is increasing in her favor year by year. The value of imports from Costa Rica into the United States and of exports from the United States to Costa Rica in the last six years were as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
1890	$1,676,711	$1,120,170
1891	2,532,305	1,337,019
1892	2,086,046	1,055,025
1893	2,309,558	1,210,740
1894	2,587,364	1,102,049
1895	3,265,576	984,055

The idea is more or less prevalent that the Central and South American republics do not afford markets of great purchasing and consuming capacity, owing to the simple tastes and plain way of living in vogue among their people. This is not true of Costa Rica, whether it be so of any other Spanish-American republic or not.

The people of Costa Rica are not content with supporting life on rice, clothing themselves in the native fabrics of the country, and drinking raw and harsh concoctions from berries. They buy from the United States wheat, corn, pork, beef, lard, flour, machinery, cotton goods, tobacco and its manufactures, all kinds of dry goods, and all kinds of railway materials, except steel rails. Their imports from the United States consist chiefly of the articles named, but they also purchase more or less of furniture, glassware, tinware, hardware, haberdashery, perfumery, beer, wines and liquors, shoes, saddles and harnesses, soap and sugar. But they buy about four-fifths of their total imports in Europe.

There is little which the Costa Ricans buy in Europe that cannot be purchased as cheaply in the United States, and the distance of transportation is only one-fourth of that from Europe. At the same time the United States buys one-half of the total exports of the little republic.

For a little country, Costa Rica is remarkable for its productions. It grows the finest bananas in the world, surpassing any others in flavor as well as in nutritious quality. Although the Costa Rica bananas have to be brought a longer distance than those grown in the West India islands, they are received at New-York in quite as good condition and those produced nearer. The Costa Rica soil never requires fertilization. Its richness is unparalleled, and every growth attains a luxuriance there that is perhaps not surpassed anywhere else. The United States imported and consumed 3,588,514 bunches of Costa Rica bananas in 1895.

The Costa Ricans claim for their coffee the same pre-eminence that is conceded to their bananas—that of being the finest in the world; and coffee dealers readily admit that the Cost Rica coffee is the finest in the New World. The United States took 188,705 bags of Costa Rica coffee in 1895. The coffee production of the republic is increasing rapidly year by year. Costa Rica has the finest soil for raising coffee in the world, as is shown by the fact that everywhere else a coffee bush is not in a condition to bear berries until four years after it is planted, while the coffee plant begins bearing berries in the Costa Rican soil in two years' time.

The Costa Rica coffee planters and banana growers are increasing their plantations every year, and the output of the country is, of course, correspondingly increasing, so that the republic is likely to furnish more and more of the imports of both fruits into the United States.

In addition to the coffee and bananas, which form its staple productions, Costa Rica produces excellent cocoa, the finest of mahogany and rosewood, lignum vitae, cedar, rubber, and many valuable medicinal, resinous, tanning, dyeing, and coloring plants and weeds.

The inhabitants of Costa Rica are descended from European immigrants to a greater extent than those of any other Spanish-American country. They are an enterprising and progressive people, and were the first Central Americans to make use of the telegraph, telephone, and electric light. Now all their cities are lighted by electricity and are full of telephones. The cost of telegraphing from one town to another in the republic is less than the rate for similar messages over similar distances in the United States. A long-distance telephone system to cover the whole republic is about to be put into operation. More steamships from North American and European ports run regularly to Costa Rica than to the ports of all the other Central American republics.

The republic has 31,220½ square miles of territory and 243,205 inhabitants, according to its latest census, taken in 1892. It enjoys equable climate, hot in the lowlands near the coast, and mild and pleasant the whole year round in the mountain ranges which cross the country from northwest to southeast, on one of which the capital, San José, a city where Europeans and North Americans can enjoy perfect comfort throughout the year. A mountain peak in this range is the only spot north of Cape Horn where both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans can be seen at once. The climate of the entire country, lowland as well as highland, is healthful, and there are no malignant diseases.

Costa Rica now enjoys regular steam communication with the United States. There is a weekly steamship service being kept up between Limon, the main seaport of the country on its Atlantic coast, and New-York, and another between Limon and New-Orleans. There are other lines between Puntas Arenas, on the Pacific coast of the republic, and California. There is a mail for the United States every other day, and mails are received there with the same frequency.

There are also weekly ships to Limon from England, Hamburg, France, and Spain. And, although Limon is four times as far from the nearest European port as she is from New-Orleans, and twice as far as from New-York, her citizens buy four times as many goods from Europe as they buy from the United States.

SEARCHED MR. PORTELA'S BAGGAGE

He Was Aboard the Vigilencia, Which Sailed from Havana.

Among the arrivals on the Ward Line steamship Vigilencia from Havana yesterday were E. Portela and family. Mr. Portela was formerly Justice of the Peace in Cuba, and, having decided to leave the island, he secured the necessary passport.

There appears to have been a suspicion among the Spanish officials at Havana that he might have had papers among his belongings when he boarded the steamship that would connect him with the insurgents. Just before he sailed two Spanish officers boarded the Vigilencia and searched his baggage. Mr. Portela made no objection and nothing was found.

There was a feeling among some of the passengers that the boarding of an American vessel was a rather high-handed proceeding. Capt. McIntosh of the Vigilencia said that Mr. Portela did not complain to him and the matter had not been brought to his attention.

FREDERICK J. TITUS FINED $5.

Was Arrested for Scorching on the Brooklyn Cycle Path.

Frederick J. Titus, the former bicycle champion, of 150 West Ninety-first Street, this city, was arrested Sunday for scorching on the Brooklyn cycle path. When arraigned before Justice Steers, in the Grant Street Police Court, yesterday, Justice Steers said:

"Well, Mr. Titus, we had Murphy here a little while ago, and I suppose you couldn't allow yourself to be outdone by him."

"I can do him any time," said the ex-champion, "scorching is epidemic now, and I might as well plead guilty."

The plea was accepted, and the ex-champion was fined $5.

Franklin Seaman's Funeral Private.

The funeral of Franklin Seaman, the young man who accidentally killed himself with a rifle at his home, 160 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, took place yesterday. It was private, no person except the immediate family being present. The burial was in the Friends' Cemetery, in Prospect Park.

ITS RANKS NOW FULL

MEETING OF GENERAL COMMITTEE ON CHARTER LEGISLATION.

The Members for Queens County Announced—No Business Transacted Because a Quorum Was Not Present—Another Meeting Probable on Sept. 2—Some Suggestions to be Made a Sub-Committee—Objections to the Borough System.

The General Committee on Legislation, composed of representatives from the four counties of Greater New-York, met in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock. The meeting was called for 2 o'clock, but at that hour only a few members were present, and there was not a quorum even as late as 2:45 o'clock.

The representatives for Queens County were announced yesterday at the meeting. As now constituted the General Committee is as follows:

New-York County—Aldermen John P. Windolph, Frederick A. Ware, Robert Muh, Elias Goodman, John J. O'Brien, Charles Wines, and Jacob C. Wund.

Kings County—Aldermen W. J. Wassmuth, John Gullfoyle, Charles Francisco, William Tayler, M. D. Messenger, James Ruggles, and William Keegan.

Richmond County—Supervisors E. P. Doyle, Dr. John L. Feeny, Abraham Cole, John L. Dobson, and Nathaniel Marsh, and John J. Kenney. The latter is counsel to the Supervisors and has been added to the committee.

Queens County—Supervisors Henry C. Kortman, David Van Nostrand, Joseph Vermel, F. W. Dunton, Augustus Denton, Samuel Underhill, and George W. Smith.

An investigation as to the politics of the members of the General Committee showed that there are 15 Democrats and 13 Republicans. If the county representations vote under the unit rule, Kings and New-York will vote Republican, and Richmond and Queens Democratic.

As soon as the roll was called yesterday it was seen that only eleven representatives out of twenty-seven were present. Alderman Windolph, temporary Chairman, presided.

Before anything could be done the point of "no quorum" was raised by Alderman Gullfoyle of Brooklyn. The point was not sustained by the Chairman, who held that he could do nothing in the absence of a quorum.

Alderman Gullfoyle then moved that when the committee adjourned it adjourn till the second Wednesday of September, but he withdrew the motion at the request of Dr. John L. Feeny of Richmond County.

Edward F. Doyle, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Organization and Plan, announced that he was ready to submit the report of the committee, and hoped that it would be received, whether adopted or not, so that the members could get to work at once upon the great amount of business to be done.

Mr. Guilfoyle here insisted upon his motion to adjourn till Sept. 9.

Alderman Goodman said the point that as there was no quorum the motion could not be entertained.

Mr. Guilfoyle then moved to adjourn. Without putting the motion, Chairman Windolph declared the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Mr. Windolph announced afterward that he would call a meeting for Sept. 2, in the Aldermanic Chamber.

Before the committee met the members of the Sub-Committee on Organization and Plan got together and agreed upon a report to be submitted to the General Committee. This sub-committee is now composed of four members—Mr. Goodman of New-York, Mr. Doyle of Richmond, Mr. Wassmuth of Kings, and Mr. Van Nostrand of Queens. It was agreed to suggest Alderman Windolph for permanent Chairman. The four-fifths of Dr. John L. Feeny of Richmond was substituted for that of Alderman Gullfoyle of Kings for Vice-Chairman. David Van Nostrand of Queens will be suggested as permanent Secretary. The Secretary will be given authority to appoint a clerk or assistant at a salary of $5 a day for actual work.

The sub-committee will, as stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of last Friday, suggest the appointment of a number of committees to look after all the details of the charter, and to present reports upon their special lines of work. There will be eight of these committees.

The most important sub-committee will be, as stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES's report of the conference of last Wednesday, a special committee to present to the Greater New-York Commission at its meeting, Sept. 15, and subsequently, the opinions, plans, and suggestions of the General Committee. In connection with this special committee, a Sub-Committee on Legislation will be appointed, the duty of which will be to have the views and suggestions of the General Committee incorporated in the charter of Greater New-York. Failing to secure such incorporation of their views in the charter, this sub-committee will work through the State Legislature to have its suggestions embodied in the final draft of that instrument.

As stated in the same report in THE TIMES, a "clipping bureau" will be suggested. Its duties will be to collect all newspaper articles, interviews, editorials, letters, &c., which may serve for criticism, suggestion, or guidance. These opinions and views, in so far as they coincide with or improve the ideas and plans of the General Committee, will be submitted to the Charter Commission.

The eight committees will be known as the Committees on Legislative, Executive, Administrative, Finance, and Judicial Portions of the Charter, on Miscellaneous Provisions of the Charter, Committee to Present Suggestions of the General Committee to Charter Commission, and the Committee on Legislation. The Committee on Legislation will go to Albany, if necessary, and present the views of the General Committee to the Legislature, so as to have them embodied in the charter, if they are rejected by the commission in its sessions here.

The sub-committee will also suggest that a quorum shall consist of seven members, provided three counties are represented at a meeting.

The representatives are to vote as individuals, except in cases where a roll call is demanded. In this event the counties will each vote under the unit rule, the majority casting the seven votes alloted to each county.

It is suggested that the General Committee shall meet alternately in New-York and Brooklyn, unless specially invited to meet in Richmond or Queens County. The meetings are to be subject to the call of the Chairman.

The sentiment of the sub-committee and, it is believed, of the General Committee, is strongly opposed to the borough system. It also favors more liberal control of local affairs than the borough system, as proposed, will admit of.

"If we adopt the borough system," said Dr. Feeny of Richmond, "we would not be as well off as we are now. We consented to consolidation because we wanted to get rid of just the very things the borough system would put on us, the trouble and expense of local boards and local administrations. Our present system, however, is better than the one proposed. We can do something now, and do it expeditiously; but under the borough system we would be subject to delay and trouble and expense, as already explained by Mr. Doyle in an interview in THE NEW-YORK TIMES."

It was intimated by one of the members of the General Committee that the committee will recommend municipal ownership or control of street railways, water and lighting privileges, and may make some radical suggestions as to tenants paying a portion of the taxes.

All these matters will probably be broached at the next meeting of the General Committee on Sept. 2.

KINGS COUNTY SAVED EXPENSE.

Justice Clement Sent New-Yorkers Home to Try Their Action.

Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted a motion to change the place of trial from Kings County to this county in the suit of Joseph J. Pervide against the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. Pervide lives in this city.

Counsel for the plaintiff objected to the trial taking place in this county on the ground that it would take three years to reach trial.

"That is no reason at all," said Justice Clement, "I don't propose to make this county stand the expenses of litigation between residents of New-York County. Have you any other reasons?"

"Convenience of witnesses," said the lawyer.

This the Justice characterized as nonsense, and then granted the motion.

Mr. Pervide is suing to recover $5,000 damages for being assaulted by a conductor at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, this city. He said he asked for a transfer and the conductor struck him with a punch.

WAKEN CHARGES WITHDRAWN.

He Apologized for the Threatening Letter to His Partner.

Frank S. Waken, the broker who was arrested last Thursday on the complaint of his former partner, Oliver S. Malcom, who charged him with sending him a threatening letter, was discharged in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Deuel.

The case was settled out of court. Broker Malcom asked Magistrate Deuel if he would allow him to withdraw the complaint he had made, saying that he was satisfied that Waken had not wanted to do him any harm.

When the complaint was withdrawn Waken was discharged by the Magistrate. Malcom said that Waken had apologized to him, and that was all he wanted him to do.

Dog Bites Guttenberg's Mayor's Wife.

Mrs. Jane Zeller, wife of John Zeller, Mayor of Guttenberg, went into the garden attached to her home, on Herman Avenue, on Sunday, to gather some lettuce for her canary. A savage dog, owned by John Stier, who lives in the next house, jumped over the fence and attacked her, biting her severely four times, twice on her left arm and twice on the left leg. She was rescued by her husband and Mr. Stier, and the wounds were cauterized by Dr. Justin.

UNION GAS COMPANY SUIT

AFFAIRS REVIEWED IN CHARTER ANNULMENT PROCEEDINGS.

Attorney General Hancock Heard Argument Made on Behalf of the Petitioner, John C. Lester, and for the Seven Consolidated Companies by Eminent Counsel—Contentions of Monopoly and Violation of Anti-Trust Law Recited.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—The consolidation of seven gas companies of Brooklyn into one corporation, under the name of the Brooklyn Gas Company, was reviewed at a hearing before Attorney General Hancock today.

The matter came up on an application of John C. Lester, asking the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the consolidated corporation and against the individual companies, which were combined into one corporation, to annul their charters and to restrain such corporation from violating the anti-trust law.

Paul E. Defere appeared for the petitioner and William F. Dykman of Brooklyn and Thomas Thacher of New-York represented the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. Mr. Defere said that the application was made for the reason that the several companies were combined in order either to raise or maintain the present price of gas in Brooklyn, and that the consolidated corporation operated as a monopoly in restraint of trade, and thus violated the anti-trust laws of the State.

Counsel for the Brooklyn Union Gas Company said that the petition of the applicant involved nothing substantial as against the company, except that it took conveyances of the properties and rights of the several other companies.

"If this was authorized by law," Mr. Thatcher said, "then there is no charge in the petition as against it of anything which could be made the ground of an action to vacate its charter and annul its existence. No law was violated in carrying out the intention of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. It cannot be claimed that a mere contract of purchase by one corporation from another, which, only by reason of the transfer of ownership, affects the power of one to do business, is a contract whereby competition is restrained or prevented.

"It is not true that the contracts of purchase or the conveyances were made 'for the purpose of advancing prices.' Not only was there no combination of corporations involved in the purchases made by this company, but such purchases were not for the creation of a monopoly or the unlawful restraint of trade or for the prevention of competition in any necessary of life. Gas is not a necessary of life.

"That to buy out the property and business of another is not unlawful, as creating a monopoly, as restraint of trade, or preventing competition, is no longer open to dispute under the decisions in this State. If it be assumed that by accepting the conveyances from the other companies the Brooklyn Union Gas Company violated the law so that a ground of forfeiture exists, still the public interest does not require that an action be brought to annul its existence.

"Work has been accomplished has worked to the benefit of the Brooklyn public. The price of gas has not been increased. On the other hand, the illuminating power has been improved. A reduction of prices to the city and the people is in contemplation, this company being ready and willing to enter into a contract with the city to that effect."

Mr. Dykman said that the consolidation of the seven companies did not do away with competition, as no competition had existed; each company was operating in a different portion of Brooklyn. The consolidation of the seven companies was made more with a view of economy in management than anything else.

Mr. Defere said that there was a great public complaint against the Brooklyn Gas Company, both as to prices and quality of gas furnished, and that the public press of New-York and Brooklyn severely criticised the consolidation. This company has a capital and bond issue aggregating $30,000,000, all but $500,000 of which was issued for the stock and bonds of the seven companies.

Mr. Dykman claimed that Mr. Lester, the petitioner, was a stockholder in the Mutual Gas and Electric Company, which was trying to get permission of the Brooklyn Common Council to operate in Brooklyn. Mr. Defere denied this, and said he had no doubt that the Mutual Company could secure the consent of the Brooklyn Common Council had it as much money as the Brooklyn Union Company. He said there was no doubt that the combination was a monopoly, and that the Attorney General should exercise his power under the common law of the State and bring action to annul the charter of the corporation.

The Attorney General reserved his decision.

SUES MR. COMSTOCK FOR $20,000.

Ambrose B. Teel Seeks Reparation for Being Prosecuted.

The case of Ambrose B. Teel against Anthony Comstock for $20,000 is before the United States Circuit Court of this district, and will probably come up at the October term. The suit is brought because Comstock procured Teel's indictment and trial about two years ago upon a charge of sending obscene pictures through the mails.

Ambrose B. Teel and his son, Frank B. Teel, were jointly tried. The younger man pleaded guilty, and is now serving time in the penitentiary; but Ambrose B. Teel was acquitted, upon the ground that he did not know what was in his son's rooms or anything about the latter's business affairs. Comstock's charge was that the two men had advertised and sent obscene pictures through the mails from Harleyville, Sullivan County, N. Y., "on or about July 6, 1894."

Ambrose B. Teel brought suit for $20,000, after his acquittal, against Comstock in the New-York Supreme Court in Sullivan County. Comstock has now had the suit removed to the United States Court.

MR. HEPLER TAKES HIS LICENSE.

Justice Smyth Supports His Contention Under the Raines Law.

Justice Smyth, in Special Term, Part 1., of the Supreme Court, reversed the decision yesterday on an appeal of Ernest Hepler of 179 William Street, from a decision made by the Excise Commissioner refusing him a saloon license.

The petitioner alleges that he obtained a saloon license in October, 1895, which would have terminated by the operation of the Raines law on June 30. He says that on April 20 he obtained a hotel license for ten days. The former Excise Commissioners ruled that the taking out of a hotel license revoked Hepler's saloon license, as the characterization of the place was changed by the hotel license being issued.

Hepler was refused a saloon license unless he paid the full amount to the new Excise Commissioner. He wants to pay the difference in price between his old license and the cost of a new license, and Justice Smyth's decision upholds his contention.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINER.

Harold N Saxton Chosen by the State Commission.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—The New-York State Civil Service Commission has appointed Harold N. Saxton from the eligible list as an examiner in its department.

Mr. Saxton is a native of Otsego County, N. Y., and a graduate of the State Normal School at Buffalo and the Columbian University Law School, Washington, D. C. Mr. Saxton has been connected with the United States service in various departments for eight years, two of which he has been an examiner of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Saxton was a candidate at the competitive examination for Chief Examiner held last year, and passed such examination with high marks.

The work of the Civil Service Commission has increased to such an extent that the commission has found it necessary to secure additional help in its examination of the department.

MRS. BURNS CLAIMS HER BABY.

She Says that She Did Not Mean to Abandon It in Washington Square.

The ten-day-old girl baby who was left with Mrs. Robb of 214 Third Street, Elizabethport, N. J., in Washington Square, by a woman who a few minutes later walked away, last Saturday afternoon, was claimed at Bellevue Hospital yesterday by a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Annie Burns.

She said the child was hers, and that when she handed it to Mrs. Robb to hold she had no intention of abandoning it. It was her purpose, said Mrs. Burns, to return, and she really did return, though it was nearly an hour later.

Mrs. Robb and a policeman had then taken the baby to Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. Burns says she still has it with her to Randall's Island, where she hopes to secure employment.

ELEVATED ROAD CHANGES

WILL USE RECORDING TURNSTILES TO SAVE EXPENSE.

By Means of These Machines a Difference of $120,000 a Year Will Be Made—Tickets, Ticket Boxes, and their Attendants Will Be Done Away with at the Stations Where the Traffic Is Light and Easily Managed.

The policy of economy adopted by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company Directors is being pursued, and in some of its results it will be far-reaching and permanent.

One feature of it, the introduction of recording turnstiles which will do away with tickets and ticket choppers, will be an economy both in tickets and of four men where there are up and down town stations. Where there are midtrack stations there will be two men less.

This automatic registering turnstile, or "passimeter" system, which does away with the ticket and requires but one man to receive the fare and make change, was introduced on the Brooklyn elevated railroads several years ago. It has given entire satisfaction.

The machine is simply a "pay-and-pass" device. Its economy is great. In this city each machine will save $1,200 a year for the company. One hundred machines, therefore, would be a saving of $120,000 per annum. The cost of the machine is not taken into account, because the saving in tickets and the equipment of counters and checkers and expenses of auditing will pay for it.

More than this, it will end forever all danger of a repetition of the thirty-five-thousand-dollar scheme of forgery that was discovered several years ago, and the selling of tickets abstracted from the boxes.

The passimeter is the property of the American Passimeter Company. In Brooklyn the machines have mostly two sets of arms against which the passengers push to make them revolve, and there are two pillars. The machines for this city will have but one pillar and one set of arms. Two passimeters have already been supplied to the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. One is in service at Second Avenue and First Street. Work is being pushed to others.

The passimeter is automatic and is always exactly open or exactly shut. Its register is continuous, never set and not reversible. The operator or cashier sitting in his booth registering fares and attending to his "clutch" is out of reach of the mechanism and cannot tamper with it. He might, however, in collusion with passengers—friends or relatives—admit one for one pull of the "clutch," but this would be risky. The two admitted would have to squeeze through in such fashion as to be remarked, and no profit could be made out of such mean, underhand loadheading. Any one charged would not become a partner in the fare, however.

The difference between a passimeter and a turnstile of the ordinary sort is that the former registers once and locks itself after each quarter revolution. A turnstile requires an attendant, and one passenger may record two points on its register by brusque passage, while another will not record at all in stepping through.

Acting General Manager W. J. Frankish of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad system has already made changes to reduce expenses. Several Inspectors at $1,200 a year have taken the place of ticket sellers, who have been set adrift or laid off. There is a change in the running. Three trains where two formerly ran to order the train crews to make six trips instead of five trips from the Battery to Harlem, increasing the time for a day's work nearly an hour. Some salaries have been reduced, and rumor has it that the next economical move will be on the loadmasters' department.

One of the results of retrenchment is the competition of the cable cars and their rapid-transit system.

Mr. Frankish yesterday said the passimeter will not be used at any of the busy stations. It will be tried experimentally at a few of the quiet stations, where travel is so slight that the employment of two men constantly seems to be a useless expense. The machine which was put in operation yesterday is at the down-town station of the Second Avenue line at First Street. Within a few days another one will be placed at the down-town station at Rivington Street.

Ceremonies at Dunwoodie To-day.

Cardinal Satolli, the Papal Delegate to the United States, will celebrate Pontifical mass at the new St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, this morning at 10:30. The mass will be preceded by a dedication ceremony, which promises to be a most interesting one. All the Bishops of the province and all the priests of the Diocese of New-York will be present.

The Way of the Transgressor.

By Howard Fielding.

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PART I.

Mr. J. Woodbury Newcomb had devoted his life to the science of criminology, and at the age of fifty years he was prepared to claim a leading place among experts in that important department of knowledge.

Laboring in a field financially unremunerative, he had cheerfully spent his own small income and as much as could be gathered from the charitably disposed. Many elderly ladies of means had from time to time taken a deep interest in Mr. Newcomb and his work, and their purses had been at his disposal. Thus he had been able to travel extensively in America and Europe, and he had enjoyed the privilege of meeting some of the most villainous of mankind. He had collected a vast amount of testimony from persons of this character, and had published several volumes of statistical matter, which read like the liveliest romance.

Nature had endowed Mr. Newcomb with a personality which admirably fitted him to secure the confidence of men and women in all walks of crime. His aspect was in the highest degree benevolent, and it matched the kindness and simplicity of his nature. He was of good height, and dignified carriage. In dress, he affected a clerical suggestion, and he had been accustomed to wear his hair rather longer than fashion dictated, with a patriarchal beard befitting his character. But of late he had entirely changed his habit in this regard. He had had his hair cut very short, and had sacrificed his beard, with the amiable intention of making his appearance conform more nearly to that of the unfortunate men among whom he worked. Yet his natural appearance obtruded itself through this disguise. A shrewd man looking at him would have had no difficulty in mentally replacing the long, wavy, iron-gray locks and the venerable beard.

Returning to his native land, after a three years' tour abroad, Mr. Newcomb began at once to revisit the prisons which had been so interesting to him. He investigated once more the penal institutions of New-England, completing the work in the Spring of the year 1896. Passing to New-York State, he devoted some days to the study of the prison at Sing Sing, and then he ran upon the adventure which forms the basis of this narrative.

In the afternoon of a pleasant day in May he boarded a train for New-York at the Sing Sing station, and secured a seat in a parlor car. Passing to the smoking compartment, a few minutes after the train started, he found it occupied by three men whose appearance bespoke them pleasant companions on a journey. They were quietly dressed in clothes of a dark color, not fashionably designed as were those of Mr. Newcomb, but such as might be worn by well-to-do merchants from the interior of the State, on a visit to the metropolis. Their demeanor also favored the same hypothesis, for they exhibited the reticence and the caution regarding strangers which are characteristic of a certain grade of rusticity.

Mr. Newcomb's first advances in the direction of sociability were received somewhat coldly, and he was subjected to a close scrutiny, from which, however, he did not shrink.

"I have been in Sing Sing," said Mr. Newcomb, smiling agreeably. "It is an excellent prison; the best that I was ever in."

At this remark one of the men facing him took a dollar bill out of his waistcoat pocket and handed it to his neighbor, with the muttered comment that it was a gift, and not a bet. The recipient of the money, responding to Newcomb's courteous observation, said: "That's right. Sing Sing is a good jug, and the Warden's a gentleman. I feel the same as you do about it. If I was to be sent up again, I'd rather go there."

The criminologist was so surprised by this remark that, for a moment, he was unable to reply. His hesitation was viewed without disfavor by his companions, who seemed to regard it only as an evidence of a cautious disposition. He who had addressed Newcomb spoke again, and manifestly with the kindest intentions.

"It's all right," he said. "We're all in the same boat—out to-day and mighty glad of it, as you know without having to be told by anybody."

"My friend," said Newcomb, mildly, "would you mind telling me why the gentleman on your right just paid you the sum of $1? Of course if the matter is of a private nature, I will not venture to intrude, but I fancied that it had some connection with myself."

"It did," said the other promptly. "I bet him a dollar that you'd just got out of the jug, and he took me up. Then you let out that you'd been in Sing Sing, and so he settled up."

"Exactly," rejoined Newcomb, and he smiled benignantly.

The criminologist perceived that the chance of his life had come. Instead of speaking to criminals through the bars of their cells, and in his character of the sinless friend of the sinful, he was to be received into their confidence, as one of themselves; initiated into their mysteries; regaled with their stories told without reservation or motive for falsehood. The adventure would be the climax of his life's work.

"I was a fool to make the bet," said the loser. "Anybody can see what you are—I mean anybody in the business. You're a confidence operator, that's the size of you, and I'll put up dollars to doughnuts that few can touch you in your line."

"You flatter me," said Newcomb. "In return, let me introduce myself. My name is Woodbury—John Woodbury."

"A good name," said one of the crooks, and the others nodded.

"I'm Jack Pinney," the criminal continued. "If you want to know any more about me, ask the police. The gentleman on my right is Bill Harris, better known than I am. On my left you will observe a tall, blonde beauty who calls himself Frank Gleason. He is so smooth that he can slide up hill. He has been everywhere, speaks 100 languages, and cannot tell the truth in any one of them."

Following this introduction there was an interval of silence, during which Newcomb earnestly regarded the interesting trio into whose society kind Providence had thrown him.

Harris was rather short in stature and had a tendency to corpulency, which even the carefully selected diet provided by the State had not wholly repressed. His face was firm, expressing the stolid pride of the successful business man. It was clear that he was one who despised frivolity and put his trust in hard and conscientious toil.

Pinney was dark and lean—a man full of nervous energy. He had the ready address of the traveling salesman, and the superficial honesty which is so necessary to that profession.

Gleason, as has been disclosed, was of the blonde type. He had an air of cultivation and the manners of one who has moved in good society. Yet he was never the same man for many minutes consecutively, being totally destitute of sincerity. His bearing and even his countenance varied with the theme of his conversation, and he could seem to be anything from a Malay pirate to your family physician.

"Can't you tell us a story, Mr. Woodbury?" said Pinney. "We've got time on our hands and this compartment to ourselves. It seems to me that this crowd ought to spin some good yarns."

Nothing could have suited Newcomb better than this proposition. Stories were what he wanted, and he hastened to set

He Found It Occupied by Three Men.

the ball rolling by narrating an early experience which in certain companies he might have kept to himself. But there he felt no hesitation. Even should the story be repeated, no one would credit these men; and, in any case, the affair was so far in the past that it had taken on an impersonal character in his thoughts.

"My first crime," he began; and Gleason interrupted, crying out:

"Good! I always like to hear about a man's first offense."

The others coincided in this opinion, and Newcomb continued:

"My first crime possesses elements of novelty, which, I think, will interest you. At that time I was a young man of very high ideals and ambitions. I believed that it was my mission to benefit the race. In short, I wished to be a philanthropist. But, in order to fit myself for that calling, I felt that an education was necessary. My parents had been poor, and I had obtained very little schooling, though I had studied hard at every opportunity. I longed for a college training, and had a leaning toward theological studies.

"In this situation I applied to a wealthy uncle, who refused me crudely. I could have borne his niggardliness toward me, but his total lack of sympathy with the cause to which I intended to devote my life shocked me unspeakably. I considered the matter thoroughly, and came to the conclusion that, for his own soul's sake, he should be forced to part with that small part of his gigantic possessions for the good of mankind.

"The way was easy. My uncle had a little boy, four years old, of whom he was said to be extremely fond. The child had never seen me, although I had often called upon my uncle, both at his city house and at his magnificent Summer residence on Long Island. My plan was to take away the child and hold him for a moderate ransom, barely enough to give me the education which was necessary to fit me for a useful career in the world.

"After my uncle's refusal of my request I made a considerable study of the situation. The family was then at the country house, and I took lodgings near by. I soon discovered that the task which I had set for myself would prove extremely easy. For a large part of every evening the child was left practically unguarded. The room where he slept was high up in the house, but one of its windows could be reached by a series of ascents from one to another of the roofs of the various portions of the structure. To descend with the boy would have been no difficult undertaking for so active a youth as I then was. I believed that I could stifle his cries by wrapping his head in some soft coverings taken from his little crib.

"In order to guard against discovery in case he should make an outcry, I chose a night when there was to be a great ball at the house. The place would ring with music, and with the various noises incident to the festivities, I believed that I could remove the boy, undetected, and take him to a fisherman's hut in the woods, where I would care for him most tenderly until such time as the ransom should be paid.

"At 10 o'clock of the night in question I stood beside the sleeping boy, and no one had seen me enter. With great dexterity I wound the soft coverings about his head, giving him air, but smothering his cries. Then I bore him to the window. Thus far I had not the smallest reason to suspect that my attempt had been discovered. What, then, was my surprise, when, of a sudden, the house was in an uproar. It was as if I had been detected in the act, and the hundred guests of my uncle were rushing out of the house to pursue me.

"For a moment I stood by the window, spellbound, utterly at a loss to understand the situation. The most tremendous outcry rose all around me, and, at last, in the midst of it I detected the horrible word 'Fire!'

"Almost instantly a swirl of smoke rose up to where I stood. Turning, I rushed to the door, and into the hall. The frightened maid, who should have thought only of her charge in that moment of peril, was fleeing down the stairs. I looked down after her, and saw a sheet of flame sweep across her path. She darted through it, her garments taking fire. It appeared that she escaped, but no one could have gone down that way after her. The passage was blocked. I ran to another stairway. It was impassable with smoke.

"Nearly stifled, I rushed back to the window. The smoke whirled after me, driving me to the roof. Then a part of the light fabric of the house, upon my left, blazed up. All was bright as day. Below me I saw many faces, and among them my uncle's and the agonized countenance of his wife. She was on her knees. Her arms

"For a Moment I Stood by the Window, Spellbound."

were extended toward the window of her child's room.

"In the sudden glare my own form stood out clearly. Instantly a great shout arose. Some called for ladders, others cried to me to descend, this way or that. I knew the way well enough, and I climbed along the roofs with ease. But at last the fire came so near that I was forced to jump. It was only a little distance, but, hampered by my burden, which no danger would make me relinquish, I did not alight squarely upon my feet, and so I sustained a painful injury. But the child was wholly unharmed. The wrappings about his head had prevented him from inhaling fire or smoke. I placed him in his mother's arms and saw her tears fall upon his face.

"A trifling exercise of ingenuity enabled me to account for my presence. I said that I had been loitering in the grounds, listening to the music. After receiving the commendations of all, I made my way to my lodgings with great difficulty, for, when the excitement had, in some degree left me, my injuries asserted themselves. I took to my bed at once, and summoned a physician.

"The next day my uncle called, as I knew he would. I had prepared myself for the interview, and had resolved to take no more of the bounty that his gratitude would offer than enough for my frugal needs at college.

"My uncle thanked me cordially and presented to me a silver watch which had long been an heirloom—so long, in fact, that it had ceased to have any value as a timepiece. In subsequent years I spent much money in the vain attempt to have it repaired.

"I was in bed four weeks, but by the great skill of my physician I escaped being a cripple. His bill was $250, and as I had not the money I referred the matter to my uncle, who advised me not to pay, on the ground that the charge was exorbitant. I did not take that view of it; I simply told the doctor that I had nothing. He then put the matter in the hands of an attorney.

"Now, gentlemen, was it not clear that it was my uncle's duty to pay that bill? I thought so then, and have never seen reason to change my mind. I argued and pleaded with him, but he refused. There was but one way in which I could make him do his duty and save the reputation of our family. I secured one of his check blanks, and drew a check for the sum, signing my uncle's name in a very careful and competent manner. The check, as I argued, would hardly be noticed in the bank account of a man so rich as my uncle was reputed to be. Yet, strangely enough, the check came back, not because of the signature, but because the account was already overdrawn.

"The doctor's attorney made a great outcry about it, and that led to the discovery of the fact that my uncle's wealth was a bubble. It also burst that bubble. His credit was gone, and that was all that he had had to live upon in some years.

"Of course, he detected the forgery, but before he could get the machinery of justice at work against me, certain complications in his own affairs forced him to leave the country forever. My crime was never brought home to me; yet it seems to me that I was sufficiently punished by the loss of the college course which I should otherwise have had, and by the great trouble with that old silver watch.

"Such, gentlemen, is the story of my first crime, frankly told. I trust that you will respond in the same spirit with plain, unvarnished narratives."

"You can rely on me for that," said Bill Harris, gazing at Newcomb

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

GAINS THROUGHOUT ACTIVE LIST UNDER MODERATE BUYING.

Efforts to Continue Last Week's Tactics Unavailing Against Belief that the Market Had Been Oversold—Bears Eager to Cover as Soon as Obstacles to Further Depression Were Met—Political Scarecrows Not as Forbidding as Usual.

MONDAY—P. M.

Of causes contributing to improvement in the security market to-day, probably the most important was that operators had slept well over the course of prices last week. Those returned to business this morning unable to reconcile the bear raid that has lately worked havoc with any theory based on good sense. A disposition by the board room element to follow the lines marked out for calamity met a check at the outset. The first encounter was less encouraging than might have been hoped, for the force for improvement was scattered and lacked organization. It showed, however, that substantial opposition has developed to further progress toward a panic. When skirmishing ceased and the contest began in earnest, a decisive issue was soon forced. Eagerness to buy became manifest in all quarters, and in none more conspicuously than among the traders and bear operators, who, finding their own plans overturned, were quick to adapt themselves to the new schedule. Thereafter the record for the day was one of general improvement.

The turn in the market disposed, for the day at least, of the political scare which had important influence in the recent depression. Chicago's Presidential candidate and his prospects appear less formidable and threatening as he comes within hailing distance of this centre than when he was afar. Lack of evidence that he is exciting attention or admiration other than as a public exhibit has sobered many who supposed his coming might be a triumphal journey.

The rate-war scare, which ranked with politics as a depressing influence, lost much of its terrors in the record it has already made. Investors stopped the decline because convinced that it had already gone further than the situation warranted. Buyers for such stocks stepped in to pick up what they regarded as bargains. Comparatively few orders were sufficient to score gains measured by miles.

London was a factor in changing the character of the opening prices there tallied with Saturday's closing here, but orders soon followed indicated a return to reason in that quarter. Attacks on the Granger stocks received their first repulse by the willingness of investors there to accept offerings of St. Paul, Atchison and Northwest as freely as they were made.

Atchison first prices were not uniformly the highest, the summary for the day showing equivalents for all the active securities. The tempter of the market underwent considerable reversal between morning and afternoon. Since it happened under bookmaking conditions, the shares of stock against which orders on Friday—the general feeling after business was that the turn had come so naturally and easily as to justify hope for improved conditions for some time.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was active. Call loans were made at 6@8 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

The time loan market was neglected. No offerings were made at any price, but 6 per cent. was bid for sixty days. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged at 6@8 per cent.

Sterling exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86@$4.86 1/32 for sixty days and $4.87@$4.87 1/32 for demand. Posted rates were $4.86 1/2@$4.87. Commercial bills were $4.85 3/4@$4.86.

Cables were unchanged. Francs were $5.18 3/4@$5.17 1/2 and reichsmarks 94 3/8@94 1/2.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1886:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
Exports from and imports to date	$59,114,648	$59,114,648	$59,114,648	$59,114,648	$59,114,648	$59,114,648	$59,114,648	$59,114,648	$59,114,648	$59,114,648	$59,114,648
Imports for same period	38,923,650	38,923,650	38,923,650	38,923,650	38,923,650	38,923,650	38,923,650	38,923,650	38,923,650	38,923,650	38,923,650
Net exports	$20,190,998	$20,190,998	$20,190,998	$20,190,998	$20,190,998	$20,190,998	$20,190,998	$20,190,998	$20,190,998	$20,190,998	$20,190,998
Net exports to date, 1895	77,227,068	77,227,068	77,227,068	77,227,068	77,227,068	77,227,068	77,227,068	77,227,068	77,227,068	77,227,068	77,227,068
Net exports to date, 1894	728,453	728,453	728,453	728,453	728,453	728,453	728,453	728,453	728,453	728,453	728,453
Net exports to date, 1893	43,417,774	43,417,774	43,417,774	43,417,774	43,417,774	43,417,774	43,417,774	43,417,774	43,417,774	43,417,774	43,417,774

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were generally lower. The 4s, 1907 registered and the 5s, registered, declined ¼, and the 5s coupon, ½. The sales were $7,000 4s, 1907 coupon, at 106½; $1,000 do, registered, at 106, and $50,000 do, 1925, coupon, at 111½. The following are the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, registered, 1930	92	96
4s, registered, 1907	106	106½
4s, coupon, 1907	106½	107
4s, registered, 1925	111½	112
4s, coupon, 1925	111½	112
5s, registered, 1904	108¾	110
5s, coupon, 1904	108¾	110
6s, currency, 1895	104	...
6s, currency, 1896	104	...
6s, currency, 1897	102	...
6s, currency, 1898	100	...
6s, currency, 1899	100	...
6s, currency, 1900	100	...
6s, currency, 1901	100	...
6s, currency, 1902	100	...
6s, currency, 1903	100	...

In State securities, $1,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 74.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The local market today witnessed further liquidation, and the lowest prices yet reached in Philadelphia Traction, United Gas Improvement and Storage Battery common. In the morning session the lowest prices were recorded, except for United Gas Improvement. Philadelphia Traction declined to 57¾, and closed at 58¼. Electric and People's also sold down to 61¾, and closed 1 per cent. better. United Gas Improvement declined 1⅝, to 58¾, and closed 1 per cent. better. Storage Battery common sold at 20. There was no material change in the remainder of the list, except in Union Traction, which, after selling at 37¾, closed at 38¾, and in Heat preferred, which, after selling at 10¾, closed at 11¾. At the close the general market was steady.

The Philadelphia weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease, $1,252,400; loans, increase, $1,000; specie, decrease, $1,088,700; legals, decrease, $1,000; deposits, decrease, $1,800,700; circulation, decrease, $367,000; clearings, decrease, $3,567,000; circulation, increase, $13,000.

Dick Brothers & Co., 20 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $50 paid	8	...	12	...
Baltimore Traction	14¾	15	14¾	15
Chicago Gas	35	35¼	34	35
Cleveland Electric	5	6	5	6
Con. Traction stock	25	25½	25	26
Electric Storage	20	20½	20	20½
Electric Storage pf.	21¼	22½	21¼	22
Electro-Pneumatic	...	...	¾	1½
Edison Electric	45	50	46	47
Fleischmann	57	60	57½	...
Gast & B. pf.	28	...	27	...
Gast & B. 2d pf.	47	49	47½	49
Indianapolis	14	...	15	...
Int. C. of N. J.	21	21½	20¾	20¾
Lehigh Navigation	38	39	37	39
Lehigh Valley	29	29½	29	29½
Metropolitan Traction	79¾	80	80	81
Northern Central	70	...	70	...
Northern Pacific	¾	...	¾	1
Northern Pacific pf.	10	...	10	11
Pennsylvania	50¼	50¾	50	50⅜
Penn. L., P. & P.	9¾	10	9½	10
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	11⅞	12¼	11	11¾
Penn. Steel	15	20	...	...
Penn. Steel pf.	40	44	40	...
Philadelphia Traction	59	59½	58½	59
Philadelphia & Erie	...	...	18	...
Reading	17-16	4⅝	4 1-16	4 3-16
Rochester Ry.	20	25	20	22
Union Trac., $10 paid	10¾	10¾	9⅞	10
United Cos. of N. J.	236½	...	236½	...
United Gas Improvem't	58¼	58¾	59¼	60
W. Jersey & Pa.	2	3	2	3
Westinghouse	35	37	35	36
Welsbach of Canada	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Welsbach Commercial	16	18	16	17
Welsbach Commercial pf.	50	...	55	60
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	80	...	77	80
N. J. Gas 6s	77	78	77	78
Newark Pass. 5s	98	100	98	100
People's Traction 5s	91	92	91	92
Union Traction 4 p. c.	62¼	62¾	61½	61¾

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Daily Mining Company has declared a dividend of 25 cents per share, payable Aug. 22.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	38¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	—1	38	38½	800
American Cotton Oil pf	88¼	88¾	87	87½	—2½	87½	89	700
Am. Spirits Mfg.	4½	4½	4½	4½		4½	5	100
*American Sugar Refineries	97⅝	98¾	95	98	+2½	98	98¾	40,803
American Sugar Refineries pf.	92½	92¾	92½	92¾		92	93¾	20
American Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	88	88				5
American Tobacco	53	53	51	54½		54½	54½	28,450
American Tobacco pf	92½	92¾	92¾	92¾		93	98	20
Ann Arbor	6½	6½	6½	6½	—⅜	6½	9	200
Ann Arbor pf	18	18	17½	17½	—1½	17½	19	300
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	9¾	9¾	8¾	8¾	—⅝	9½	9¾	7,610
At., T. & S. F. pf.	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1	15½	15¾	928
Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15½	15⅜	15½	+⅛	15	15½	400
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	18	18	18	18	—⅛	18	...	400
Brooklyn Union Gas	77	77½	75½	77½	—2¾	77	80	1,311
Canada Southern	42	42	42	42	—1	42	42½	205
Canadian Pacific	55	55	55	55	—1¼	55	56½	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	11⅝	13½	11⅝	12¾	+1¾	12½	13	2,682
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	54½	56	53½	55⅞	+1⅝	55⅝	56⅜	15,420
Chi. & East Ill.	37½	37¾	37½	37½	—½	37½	39	200
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	50	53	50	53				50
Chicago Gas	40	40¾	45	40¾	+1⅜	46¼	46¾	2,810
Chicago Great Western	5	5	5	5		4½	4¾	400
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	60¾	62⅜	59⅞	62½	+2	62⅜	62½	32,626
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	—¾	118	120	227
Chi., Northwestern	85¾	85¾	85¾	85½	—1½	85½	86¼	6,350
C., P., C. & St. L.	51	51⅝	49⅝	50⅝	+1⅝	50½	50¾	5,672
C., C., C. & St. L.	19⅞	20⅜	19⅝	20½	+½	20	21	1,125
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	37	37	37	37	+1	38	...	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	14⅜	15⅝	14⅜	15⅜	+⅝	15	16	700
Col., Hock. Val. & T.	12½	12½	12½	12½	—½	12¾	13¼	110
Consolidated Gas Co.	134	135	133	135	+1	135	138	1,935
Delaware & Hudson	115¾	115¾	114½	115	—1	115	116½	767
Del., Lack. & W.	139¾	139¾	138	139	—1	138¾	139	908
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	38	38	38	38	+1	38	...	100
Erie	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛	11½	12¼	500
Erie, 1st Electric	22	23	21½	22⅝	+1	22⅞	23	2,850
Great Northern, pf.	100	109	100	100		108	112	110
Illinois Central	85½	85½	85½	85½		83	85	25
Illinois Steel Co.	35	35	34¼	34¼	—2¾	33	...	200
Iowa Central	6	6	6	6	+¼	6	6½	150
Iowa Central pf.	20¾	21	20¾	21	+1¼	20½	21½	500
Lacledе Gas	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	—½	18½	19	700
Lake Erie & Western	12½	12½	12	12	—⅜	12	13	1,550
Lake Erie & Western pf.	56¾	57¾	56	57¾	+2¾	57½	58	785
Lake Shore	135	138	134½	138	+3	137	...	1,020
Long Island	70	70	70	70		65	70	70
Louisville & Nashville	38⅝	40⅝	38⅛	40½	+2	40½	40⅝	9,344
Louis., N. A. & Chi.	5¾	5¾	5½	5⅜	—⅜	5	6	325
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	11	11¾	11	11¾	—⅛	10½	11½	542
Manhattan Con.	77	78	77½	77½	—1	77½	78	10,578
*Metropolitan Traction	81	81	79½	79⅞	—⅜	80	80½	1,065
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	31	30	31	—1	31	35	300
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	17½	18¼	17½	18¼	+1	18¼	20	700
Missouri Pacific	15½	15½	15	15½	—¼	15⅜	15½	3,995
Mobile & Ohio	14	14	14	14	—2½	13	17	100
*National Lead Co.	16	16⅞	16	16¾	—⅜	17	18	355
*National Lead Co. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½		79	80	20
New-Jersey Central	88½	90	87½	90	+2	90	90⅝	2,050
New-York Central	88⅛	89⅛	88	89⅛	—⅛	89¼	89¾	1,065
N. Y., N. H. & H.	161½	161½	161½	161½	—3	163	166	500
N. Y. & New England	32	32	32	32	—1	32	34	200
N. Y. & Texas pf.	20	20	20	20	—1½	21	23	100
N. Y. L. & W.	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¼				100
N. Y. L. & W. pf.	21	21	21	21				100
N. Y. S. & W.	6	6¼	6	6¼	—⅛	6½	6	70
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	14	15¼	15¾	15¼	+⅜	15	15½	815
Norfolk & West. pf., all in. pd.	11	11¾	11	11¾		11	11½	300
North American	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝	+⅛	3½	3	1,200
North. Pac., 2d in. pd.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		3⅝	3⅝	1,665
North. Pac. pf., 2d in. pd.	10½	10½	10½	10½	—¼	10	11	400
Ontario & Western	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	+¼	11⅜	11½	1,635
O. S. L. & U. N., all asst. pd.	11	11	11	11		10½	11⅝	100
Pacific Mail	16	17	16	17	+1	16¾	17	1,280
Peoria & Eastern	4	4	4	4		4	8	100
Phil. & Read. 2d in. pd.	8¾	9	8¾	9	+⅝	8⅝	9⅛	4,020
P., C. C. & St. L.	11	11	11	11		11¼	14	50
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	42	42	42	42	—6	40	45	200
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	138	138	138	138		138	140	285
St. Louis Southwestern	27	27¾	27¾	27¾	—¾	26	30	127
St. Paul & Omaha	30½	32¾	30½	32¾	+2⅜	32⅜	32¾	400
Southern Pacific	17	17	17	17	—⅛	16½	17½	500
Southern Railway	6¾	7	6¾	7	+⅛	7	7½	1,780
Southern Railway pf.	16½	17½	16	17⅜	+1⅝	17⅜	17½	6,350
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15	15⅜	14¾	15¼	+⅜	15⅛	15⅜	2,140
Texas Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		5⅝	6	300
Union Pacific, D. & G.	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+⅜	5⅛	5½	1,050
U. S. Cordage	3½	3½	3½	3½	—⅛	3½	3¾	650
U. S. Cordage pf.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛	6¼	6¾	375
U. S. Cordage 1st	12½	12½	12½	12½		12	13	110
*U. S. Leather	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+¼	6¼	6½	150
*U. S. Leather pf.	43¾	43¾	41¾	43¾		43½	43¾	14,025
U. S. Rubber	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝		14½	15	748
U. S. Rubber pf.	65½	68	65	68		67	70	48
Wabash	4½	4½	4½	4½	—⅛	4¾	5	5
Wabash pf.	12¾	12¾	12	12¾	+1	12½	13¾	2,305
West. Union Telegraph	73½	75¼	72¾	75	+1¼	74½	75¼	13,504
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5½	6	5½	5⅞	+⅛	5⅞	5⅞	4,640
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	21½	22	21	21⅞	+1¼	20	26	410
Total sales								255,814

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	68¾	68¾	68⅜	68¾	—⅛	68⅝	68¾	30,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	69¾	69½	69¼	69¼	$10,000
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	29	29	29	29	3,000
Nor. Pac. con. 4s	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	5,000
Texas Pac. 2d 5s	14	14½	14	14½	2,000
U. S. 4s, 1925, c.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	2,000
Total sales					$22,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock bonds	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Lacrosse	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Ophir	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Savage	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Yellow Jacket	.41	.41	.41	.41	200
Total sales					2,400

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	57¼	57¾	56¾	57¼	637,000

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and generally higher for the active issues. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At. T. & S. F. gen., 2¼. P. & R. 1st pf. in. 1⅛
At. T. & S. F. adj., 1¾. P. & R. 2d pf. in. 1
Chi., B. & Qy. Neb. ex. 4s, 1
Mo., K. & T. 2d, 1¼. Nor. Pac. con. t. r., 1
Nor. Pac. con. t. r. asst, ⅛

DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s, 1½. St. L. S. W. 1st, ¾
Erie gen. lien, ¾. St. P., M. & M. 2d, 2
Han. & St. Jo. Cen., 1¼. St. Paul con. 7s, 4
Iowa Cent. 4s, 1. St. Paul 7s gold, 5⅜
Lex. & Pav. Fy. 1st, 1. U. P., D. & G. 1st, 1½
N. Y. Cent. 1st, c., 3. U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r., 8

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull, weak. The high rates for call money had a depressing influence. Nominal rates were reduced half a cent to $4.88 for sixty days, and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—80c discount. Boston—20@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merchants'	130
American Ex.	165	Merchants' Ex.	110
Central National	120	Mount Morris	100
Chemical	4,000	National Union	200
City	500	New-Amsterdam	190
Commerce	200	New-York County	610
Corn Exchange	275	Nat. Bank N. A.	125
Fifth Avenue	2,800	Phenix	100
Gallatin National	285	Republic	140
Hanover	300	Seaboard Nat.	170
Imp. & Traders'	325	United States Nat.	175
Manhattan	207	West Side	270
Market & Fulton	200	Western National	110

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Oil & Ref.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	200
Am. Sug. Refs.	98	98	95¾	97¾	15,940
Atl. Trans.	5¾	6	5¾	5¾	3,950
At., Top. & S. F.	9	9¼	9	9¼	400
Chicago Gas	45¾	47	45⅝	46¾	710
Chi., R. I. & P.	50¼	51⅝	49⅝	51¼	1,800
Chi., Bur. & Q.	54⅞	55⅝	53⅞	55⅝	3,050
Chi., Gas. & St. P.	25⅝	26⅜	25⅝	26⅜	1,000
Chi. & Northwest.	86¼	87	86¼	86¾	170
D., M. & Ft. D.	8	8	8	8	400
Gen. Electric	21¾	22¾	21½	22¾	90
Louis. & Nash.	38⅞	40⅝	38½	40¼	1,090
Manhattan Con.	77½	78	77½	77¾	320
Mo. Pacific	15½	15½	15	15	30
Nor. Pac. pf.	10½	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	130
Phila & Read.	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	200
Southern Pac.	16½	16½	16½	16½	20
Tenn. C. & I.	14¾	15	14¾	15	40
U. S. Cordage	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	20
U. S. Cord. 1st	12	12	12	12	200
U. Leather pf.	42¾	43½	41½	43½	250
West. Union	73¾	74¼	72¾	74¼	420
Total sales					36,950

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mining Stocks.					
Consolidated Kansas	1.850	1.850		1.850	1,850
4th week July	$257,810	$269,516		$261,845	
Month	1,065,823	1,102,133		921,562	
From Jan. 1	7,317,102	7,756,340		6,838,884	
New-York Central—					
Mileage	2,336	2,336		2,393	
Month (July)	$3,445,488	$3,545,498	$3,158,009		
From Jan. 1	24,859,989	25,875,981	22,700,444		
Wabash—					
Mileage	1,935	1,935		1,935	
1st week August	$240,973	$277,846		$276,817	
From July 1	1,289,954	1,351,966		1,040,418	
From Jan. 1	7,119,813	7,620,252		6,375,762	
C., I. & Dakyn., for quarter ended June 30—					
Gross earnings	97,714	101,949		$7,062	
Op. expenses	63,360	63,172		33,037	
Net earnings	34,405	38,777		31,405	
Other income	382	612		383	
Total income	34,787	39,389		31,888	
Fixed charges	11,880	11,748		14,292	
Surplus	19,951	25,941		15,596	

The general balance sheet of June 30, 1896, shows: Assets—Cost of road and equipment, $1,738,008; supplies on hand, $17,362; due by companies, $8,218; cash on hand, $59,270; total, $1,842,-950. Liabilities—Capital stock, common, $1,000,000; funded debt, $700,000; interest on funded debt due and accrued, $17,500; dividends unpaid, $20; due for wages and supplies, $16,021; due companies, $15,075; profit and loss, (surplus,) $94,325; total, $1,842,946.

Flint & P. M. for June—			
Gross earnings	$210,203	$198,268	$180,158
Op. expenses	158,418*	148,402	144,414
Net earnings	51,845	49,866	41,742
Charges	51,405	50,937	51,195
Surplus	440	*1,071	*9,4.3
Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,337,427	1,213,445	1,204,374
Op. expenses	1,011,826	920,604	889,759
Net earnings	325,601	292,841	314,615
Charges	307,763	306,730	316,078
Surplus	18,358	*13,885	4,007
From July 1—			
Gross	2,032,683	2,401,801	2,447,791
Op. expenses	1,627,727	1,475,738	1,815,549
Net earnings	404,956	620,063	632,242
Charges	568,755	607,649	616,508
Surplus	111,201	18,414	15,734
*Deficit.			
B., R. R. & L., for quarter ended June 30—			
	1896.	1895.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$59,240	$41,464	$17,785
Net earnings	5,939	1,806	4,133
Other income	4,551	3,746	805
Total net income	10,490	5,552	4,938
Charges	17,623	18,878	*1,255
Deficit	7,133	13,326	*6,193
Cash on hand, $23,226; profit and loss, (surplus,) $60,685.			
*Decrease.			
Buff. Ry. for quarter ended June 30—			
	1896.	1895.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$345,355	$340,398	*$4,957
Op. expenses	177,851	159,318	*18,533
Net earnings	167,504	181,080	13,576
Other income	6,170	6,049	*121
Total income	173,674	187,129	13,455
Fixed charges	103,971	104,588	1,617
Surplus	70,603	82,540	11,937
Cash on hand, $45,401.			
*Increase.			

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
At. & Pac., (West. Div.)—			
4th week July	$85,644	$84,419	.....
Month	252,087	271,335	.....
Cleve., Can. & So.—			
Mileage	216	213	216
4th week July	$24,188	$23,269	$19,635
Month	65,866	68,624	65,147
From Jan. 1	405,128	378,348	296,114
C., C., C. & St. L.—			
Mileage	1,850	1,850	1,850
4th week July	$257,810	$269,516	$261,845
Month	1,065,823	1,102,133	921,562
From Jan. 1	7,317,102	7,756,340	6,838,884
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Deficit	7,133	13,326	*6,193

Cash on hand, $23,226; profit and loss, (surplus,) $60,685.

*Decrease.

Buff. Ry. for quarter ended June 30—

	1896.	1895.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$345,355	$340,398	*$4,957
Op. expenses	177,851	159,318	*18,533
Net earnings	167,504	181,080	13,576
Other income	6,170	6,049	*121

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SHYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY B. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NORRIS BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock.	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	James N. Jarvie
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry B. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith.
E. Somers Haven,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt.
William C. Whitney	

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New York, Philadelphia, and Berlin.
July 23, 1896.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place on July 23d, 1896, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the third installment, viz.:

$4.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and

$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,

being the balance of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on August 14th, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented, so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY.
REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given that 98 per cent. of the entire issue of the First Mortgage Bonds of this company has been deposited with the Reorganization Committee subject to the provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement.

The committee find it necessary in consequence of the almost total loss in this year's crop of cereals along the entire line to modify the proposed plan whereby it was to have been offered of paying one past due 5 per cent. coupon in cash, include this coupon with the other four past due coupons, which are to be paid in the preferential dividend scheme.

Any bondholder who is not satisfied with this modified plan may withdraw his bonds from the Mercantile Trust Company within thirty days from July 10th, upon surrender of his certificate and the payment of $6.00 per bond for the expenses incurred, as provided in the Bondholders' Agreement.

As soon as practicable after the expiration of that time the Receiver will be discharged and the deposited bonds will be returned to the depositors who will at the same time receive the stock and interest payment to which under the plan of reorganization they are entitled.

A detailed statement of the plan of reorganization as modified has been mailed to all known holders of Trust Company's Certificates of bonds deposited. Copies may be had on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, or to Room 218 No. 1 Broadway, New-York City.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW-YORK & ONTARIO LAND CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Dated Jan. 4th, 1890.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Three Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-six 25-100 dollars, ($3,456.25.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 17th day of August, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Georgia Pacific Railway Company
Equipment 6 Per Cent. Mortgage
Bonds, Dated July 17, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-one thousand and eleven 73-100 dollars, ($51,011.73.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 17th day of August, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
NO. 1 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 1st, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, August 19th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 2d, 1896.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY,
Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,265 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of the Executors of the Will of Wm. H. Sturbuck, dec'd.

200 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
690 shs. Phil. & Read. R. R. Co. Reorg. Cifs., 2d assmt. paid.
300 shs. Chic. Junct. Rys. & Union Stock Yards Co.
$25,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Ry. Co. 4 p. c., 100-year Adjustment Bds., 1995.
$5,500 American Yacht Club 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$3,000 American Yacht Club 2d Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$20,000 Oregon Improvement Co. Consid. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$1,000 Wilkes-Barre & Eastern R. R. Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1942. (Guar. by N. Y., Susq. & Western R. R. Co.)
$6,500 N. Y. & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1943.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Prairie du Chien Div. 7 3-10 p. c.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
20 shs. Ont. & West. R. R. Co. common, hypd.
10 shs. Atch. Top. & Santa Fe R. R. pfd., assmt. paid.
Trust Co. Certfs., hypd.
10 shs. Distillers & Cattle Feeding Co., hypd.
$5,000 Union Pac., Den. & Gulf R. R. 1st Mtg. Bds., hypd.
34 shs. Globe Stationery & Printing Co.
5 shs. Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.
25 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. United States Trust Co.
$6,500 N. Y. Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtg 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1925.
80 shs. N. Y. Suburban Water Co., Trust Co. Certfs.
10 shs. Georgia R. R. & Banking Co., Augusta, (hypd.)
440 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank, (hypd.)
100 shs. Northern Pacific Ry. common, (hypd.)
20 shs. Mobile & Ohio R. R. (hypd.)
20 shs. Iowa Central R. R. prefd., (hypd.)
10 shs. Southern Ry. common, (hypd.)
$10,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. consol 4 p. c. Bds., Trust Certfs., 10 p. c. assmt. paid.
50 shs. Pitts. McKeesport & Youghiogheny R.R.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS,

TUESDAY, Aug. 11, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
45 shares Hide & Leather National Bank, $100 each.
25 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. preferred, $100 each.
$5,000 International & Great Northern R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1919 (hypothecated.)
4 shares Fifth Avenue Bank, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,265 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF three thirty-knot torpedo boats and other torpedo boats for the United States Navy.—Navy Department., Washington, D. C., June 18, 1896. Under authority conferred by the Act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved June 10, 1896, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 18th day of September, 1896, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders for the construction, by contract, exclusive of said torpedo boats and the ordnance and armature outfit of all kinds which, however, will be fitted and secured in place by the contractors, of three thirty-knot torpedo boats and other torpedo boats, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Torpedo Boats Nos. 9, 10, and 11—three torpedo boats to have a maximum speed of not less than thirty knots an hour, and Torpedo Boats Nos. 12 to 21—ten, or fewer torpedo boats of two types, those of type 1 to have a speed of not less than twenty knots an hour, and those of type 2 to have a speed of not less than twenty-two and one-half knots an hour. The contracts will provide that all the expenses of all trials prior to preliminary or conditional acceptance shall be borne by the contractors. The thirty-knot boats and the twenty-two and one-half-knot boats are to be constructed in accordance with the bidder's plans and specifications, but general plans of a vessel of the latter kind may be examined at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and plans of the machinery of such a vessel may be had on application to the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The twenty-knot boats will be built in accordance with the bidder's plans and specifications or with those prepared by the department as the Secretary of the Navy may determine, advantages, all subject to the conditions stated in the "Circular defining the chief characteristics of three thirty-knot torpedo boats and other torpedo boats for the United States Navy," approved by the Secretary of the Navy, on the 17th day of June, 1896. Copies of this circular can be obtained on application to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Plans and specifications for the construction of the vessels of type No. 1 of the smaller boats (twenty knots) may be seen and examined at the Navy Department. Forms of proposals embracing a general statement of provisions to be included in the contracts for the vessels will be prepared, and may be obtained at any time after Aug. 1, 1896, on application to the Navy Department, where all information essential to bidders can also be obtained. Said vessels must be completed, the thirty-knot boats within eighteen months, and the other two within one year from date of contract, and payments under the contracts will be made on the former mentioned vessels in ten and on the latter in five equal instalments as the work progresses, upon each day certified from such form upon per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the respective contracts. It is intended to construct three or more vessels of Type 1, those having a speed of twenty knots, and two or more of Type 2—two having a speed of twenty-two and one-half knots. Bidders are invited to name the price at which they will build one, two, or three boats, in order that contract may, if necessary, be awarded to one bidder for one, two, or three such vessels. Every successful bidder will be required to show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy that within three months from date of contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the case of the work which he shall offer to undertake. The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the checks of successful bidders shall become the property of the United States in case they shall fail to enter into the requisite contracts and to furnish the requisite security on the acceptance of their proposals. The amount of such check must be at least five per cent. of the amount of the bid, but bidders including more than one vessel in their proposals will not be required to send in their proposals a certified check exceeding in amount the sum of $20,000. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted, will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them; the check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Contracts will be made separately for each vessel, and every bidder whose proposal shall be accepted will be required to enter into a formal contract by Oct. 8, 1896, for the faithful performance of the work, and to give satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to fifty per cent. of the amount of his bid. Proposals must be made in duplicate in accordance with forms which will be furnished on application to the department, inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for the Construction of Torpedo Boats." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Aug. 10, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, AUG. 31, 1896, and then opened, for supplying about 25,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications, and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality, and price, including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon, being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging 413,000 cubic yards, more or less, material from Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, in the Harlem River Improvement, and for furnishing materials and workmanship for construction of about 800 linear feet cribwork revetment for protection of west side of cut through meadow south of Fordham Bridge, will be received here until 12 M. September 10, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Col., Engrs.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.—West Point, N. Y., July 13, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, August 13, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing such Forage and Straw required during fiscal year 1897. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M.

PROPOSAL FOR COAL RAILWAY.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., July 29, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon, TUESDAY, August 18, 1896, for the construction of a system of coal transportation. Forms and general conditions can be obtained at this office. Bidders to submit drawings and detailed description of the system proposed. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

A. J. B. MILLER'S IRREGULARITIES.

The Commissioners of Accounts Explain How He Obtained $5,550.29.

The Commissioners of Accounts, S. S. Terry and R. S. Dennis, sent to Mayor Strong yesterday a report on the irregularities discovered in the accounts of A. J. B. Miller, a former employe in the office of the Public Administrator.

Miller was appointed Dec. 1, 1888, and held his position till his death, on Feb. 6, 1896. His irregularities began in the latter part of 1891, and are specified as follows by the report:

Raising checks of Public Administrator and Controller	$2,170.98
Taking from receipts	1,870.47
Fictitious funeral bills	643.01
Taking from petty cash	140.03
Fraudulent copy of a decree	725.52
Taking from estate of Catherine Gordon	12.28
Total	$5,550.29

The report of the Commissioners devotes several pages to examples of Miller's methods of defrauding the city, and makes an explanation as to why the irregularities were not discovered earlier.

"A proper supervision and inspection of the books from time to time by the superiors of Miller," the report says, "would have resulted necessarily in the discovery of these false footings and balance and in the alterations in the pass and check books. This supervision was not given! Statements accompanied by the pass books were rendered monthly to the Controller purporting to show all moneys received from intestates' estates, and deposited in banks to the joint credit of the Controller and Public Administrator, and it was the custom of the Controller to audit such statements.

"The statement rendered to the Controller for June, 1894, contained the item of $107.46, interest credited by the Continental Bank, and $402.13 interest credited by the National Union Bank. If this statement had been audited properly, these interest items would have been found to have been $30 less than those in the pass books, and therefore Miller's irregularities would have been discovered at that time. The account, however, was examined and credited improperly in the Controller's office."

Wife Burned to Death, Money Saved.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 10.—Fire yesterday destroyed the Summer resort known as Meisterham's Garden. The wife of Frederick Pfeffer, the garden manager, perished in the flames. Her head, arms, and legs were burned from her body. Firemen saved his two children and a trunk containing more than $300.

PROPOSALS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
New-York, Aug. 6, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AN AMBULANCE STATION AND VACCINE LABORATORY ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, COMMENCING ABOUT 355 FEET EASTERLY OF AVENUE C, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, will be received by the Commissioners of the Health Department, at their office, Criminal Court Building, Centre, White, Elm, and Franklin streets, until 12:30 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of August, 1896, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read by said Commissioners.

Any person making an estimate for the above work shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope to the head of said Health Department, indorsed:

"ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AN AMBULANCE STATION AND VACCINE LABORATORY ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, COMMENCING ABOUT 355 FEET EAST OF AVENUE C, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK," and also with the name of the person or persons presenting the same and the date of its presentation.

Any bidder for this contract must be known to be engaged in and well prepared for the business, and must have satisfactory testimonials to that effect; and, the person or persons making the estimate must be prepared with bonds required to give security for the performance of the contract by his or their bond, with two sufficient sureties, each in the penal sum of $25,000.

Bidders are required to submit their estimates upon the following express conditions, which shall apply to and become a part of every estimate received:

1st. Bidders must satisfy themselves by personal examination of the location of the proposed work, and by such other means as they may prefer, as to the accuracy of the estimate, and shall not at any time after the submission of an estimate dispute or complain of the statement of quantities, nor assert that there was any misunderstanding in regard to the nature or amount of the work to be done.

2d. Bidders will be required to complete the entire work to the satisfaction of the Health Department, and in substantial accordance with the specifications of the contract and the plans thereto annexed, and no extra compensation beyond the amount payable for the work before mentioned, which shall be actually performed, at the prices therefor, to be specified by the lowest bidder, shall be due or payable for the entire work.

Bidders will state in their estimates a price for the whole of the work to be done in conformity with the approved form of contract and the specifications therein set forth, by which price the bid will be tested. Such price is to cover all expenses of every kind involved in or incidental to the fulfillment of the contract, including any claim that may arise through delay, for any cause, in the performing of the work thereunder.

Bidders will distinctly write out, both in words and in figures, the amount of their estimates for doing this work.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at this office with the sureties offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of their being notified to that effect; and in case of failure or neglect so to do he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the corporation, and the contract will be readvertised and relet, and so on until it be accepted and executed.

Bidders are required to state in their estimates their names and places of residence; the names of all persons interested with them therein, and, if no other person be so interested, the estimate shall distinctly state the fact; also that the estimate is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same work, and in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; and also, that no member of the Common Council, head of a Department, Chief of a Bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof; which estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making the estimate that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New-York, with their respective places of residence stated, that if the contract be awarded to the person or persons making the estimate, they will, upon its being so awarded, become bound as his or their sureties for the faithful performance of the contract; and if the person or persons making the estimate shall omit or refuse to execute the contract, they will pay to the Corporation of the City of New-York any difference between the sum to which said person or persons would be entitled on its completion and that which said Corporation or the Health Department may be obliged to pay to the person to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount to be bid.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the National banks of the City of New-York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, for the amount of five per centum of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. Such check or money must not be inclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the estimate box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money had been examined by said officer or clerk and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and retained by the City of New-York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid the amount of his deposit will be returned to him by the Comptroller.

No estimate will be accepted from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Bidders are requested, in making their bids or estimates, to use the blank prepared for that purpose by the Department, a copy of which, together with the form of the agreement, including specifications, and showing the manner of payment for the work, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all estimates not deemed beneficial to or for the public interest.

Contract and specifications and blank forms for bids or estimates obtained, by application to the Secretary of the Board, at his office, Criminal Court Building, Centre, White, Elm, and Franklin Streets, New-York.

CHARLES G. WILSON,
GEORGE B. FOWLER, M. D.,
ALVAH H. DOTY, M. D.,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Commissioners.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

COTTON MARKET EXCITED AND HIGHER—GRAIN QUIET.

Speculators Holding Off for the Government Report Due Late in the Day—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was More Active and Lower—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Excited and Higher—Coffee Dull and Steady.

The chief excitement was in the cotton market after the receipt of the Government report that the condition was 12 4-10 below last month, and local shorts bought heavily, while outsiders (especially New-Orleans) were anxious to cover shorts. The advance was rapid, and amounted to about 45@50 points, with a very steady close. Grain was quiet, as operators were holding off for the Government report, due late in the day. Provisions were firmer and more active. Coffee was dull and hardly changed.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	23 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	29¾@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.20a @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.25 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅝@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ ..
Pork, mess	8.00 @ 8.75
Lard, Western, steam	5.55
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ ..
Sugar, granulated	5 @ 5⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7	11½@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6 @ 7½
Copper, lake	11.00 @ ..
Lead	2.75 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅝@⅞c. on firmer cables, better stock market, firmer West, and decreased visible supply; fell ½c. on easier late cables and free local realizing; advancing ⅛c. on covering, and closing firm at ⅝@⅝c advance, with speculation limited as awaiting the Government report. Spot was dull and held ½@⅝c higher....The Government report shows the condition of Spring at 75.6, against 93.3 last month, and the yield about 145,488,000 bushels....September closed at 63⅜c bid, on the "curb."....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 31,922 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 63,896 bushels; receipts, 38,401 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 1,000,000 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses increased for the week 141,534 bushels, or to 1,655,182 bushels. (8,295 bushels contract red and 676,086 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring and 72,000 bushels afloat)....The visible supply showed a decrease of 325,000 bushels, or to 46,429,000 bushels, against 37,840,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅛c. on firmer cables and better West; fell ½c. on easier late cables and increased supplies, closing steady at ⅛c loss, with trading more active....Spot was ¼@½c lower and in light demand. Sales, 80,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 64,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ½@¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 white, on private terms....Receipts, 149,207 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 347,850 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,865 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 19,595 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 108,887 bushels, or to 224,264 bushels, (21,967 bushels No. 2 and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,466,000 bushels, or to 12,218,000 bushels, against 4,613,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts declined ⅛@⅜c. with corn and the West, and closed dull....Spot were firm for white, and easy for mixed, with a dull trade....Sales, 16,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25c for new; No. 3 white at 25c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25½c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 26c; No. 2 mixed, 22½c; rejected white, 21c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 24c; track mixed, 23@24½c; track white, 27@32c; for 16,000 bushels....Receipts, 202,800 bushels; exports, 77,038 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 234,131 bushels, or to 1,396,528 bushels. (411,726 bushels No. 2 white and 265,056 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 718,000 bushels, or to 6,945,000 bushels, against 3,325,000 bushels same time last year.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August			62⅝
September	970,000	62⅜@63⅝	63⅜
December	935,000	62⅝@63⅝	63⅝
Total	1,905,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	6?	25⅜	25⅜
September	80,000	29⅝@30⅛	29⅝
October	105,000	30¾@30⅞	30⅞
Total	185,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	60,000	21⅝@21¾	21⅝
October			21¾

FLOUR—Market very steady, with only a moderate inquiry from shippers and jobbers. Sales, 8,160 bbls, mostly Spring patents....Arrivals, 15,202 bbls and 18,467 sacks; exports, 7,018 bbls and 11,140 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 18,194 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.40@$2.75.

BARLEY—Quiet and nominal; Western quoted at 33c, free on board.

RYE—Spite of firmer cables, easy; Western at 37½c, free on board; No. 1 at 38c, free on board.

CLAM-SHELL—Dull and steady at 78c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.45; cut, $3.10@$3.80; ground, $3@$3.65; No. 2 pearled barley, $4.90.

PEAS—Dull and steady....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@55½c; middlings, 37½@42½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a fairly steady tone to the market. Slightly increased interest was shown by the home trade and sales were made of 500 bbls prime Summer and strictly do at 23@23½c. Shippers also gave some attention to the market, but quoted values were too low to admit of extensive trading. The close for prime Summer yellow was steady, with buyers at 22¾c and sellers at 23c; off grade was quoted unchanged at 22½@23c. Crude oil was steady, with prime quoted at 19@20c....LARD OIL was unchanged at 39@41c for prime city....LINSEED OIL was dull but steady at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—A limited amount of activity was reported to the trading in the Western markets. The opening was quiet and unchanged, but later in the day on a demand from shorts to cover contracts, stimulated by small offerings, prices advanced and the close was fairly firm at about the best prices of the day. Lard was up 5@7½ points; pork, 15@22½ points, and bacon, 10@12½ points. Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow, 11,000 head.

LARD—At the West there was some buying to cover contracts and prices 4@7½ points up. August closed at 3.17½c; September at 3.12½@3.20c, closing 3.20c bid; December, 3.32½@3.40c, closing 3.40c, and January at 3.50@3.57½c, closing 3.57½c. Here the market was firmer but quiet. Cash closed at 3.55c, at which price 500 tcs sold; the sales were three tanks, prompt terms. City steam firmer; sales, 1tc tcs at 3.20@3.25c; refined was steady; Continent at 4.75c; South American at 4.75c; Brazil, kegs, 5.90c; compound at 3¾@4½c.

PORK—The Western market was firmer on an increased demand and smaller offerings, closing at an advance of 15@32½ points. August closed at $8.52½; September at $8.25@8.60, closing $8.37½; October at $8.55@8.17½, closing $8.17½; January at $8.87½@8.70, closing $8.70 bid. Here the market was firm but quiet; sales, 200 bbls....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $8@$8.25 for old and $8.500@8.75 for new; family mess, $10@$11; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—The market at the West was fairly active and prices were higher on a demand from shorts to cover contracts, stimulated by reduced offerings, due to talk of a decrease in the receipts of hogs; closing at an advance of 10@12½ points. August closed at $3.35c; September at 3.22½@3.37½c, closing 3.35c bid; October at 3.30@3.42½c, closing 3.42½c; January at 3.42½@3.52½c, closing 3.52½c.

CUT MEATS—The demand for city meats was limited, but prices were without changes and fairly steady....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4¾@5c; 10-lb average, loose, 5c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 3½@3¾c.

BEEF—Slow market; prices unchanged....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Demand dull; prices nominal; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14@$15 here.

HOGS—Were at 4c decline....Bacon, 4½c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 5c; 120 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¼@5¾c....Receipts at the West, 44,442 head; last year, 28,052 head. Chicago Receipts, 53,000 head, 5@10c lower; $2.05@$2.35; left over, 9,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,850 head; fairly active; $2.60@$3.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,522 head; lower; $2.80@$3.25. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; slow; $3.10@$3.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 1,700 head; weak; $2.95@$3.15. Omaha—Receipts, 1,000 head; 5c lower; $2.65@$2.90.

TALLOW—The market was somewhat unsettled. A sale of 50 hhds city was made to the home trade at 3c, but most melters, we understand, were at 3 1-16c, and refused to accept bids of 3c. Country was quiet but steady at 2¾@3c.

STEARINE—There was a quiet and uninteresting market for oleostearine. Demand was slow, but stocks were small, and there was no pressure to sell. The price holding steady at 4¾c. ....Lard stearine was nominal at 4½@4¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts had very little life and prices were influenced by the rather steadier news from abroad, closing unchanged to 10 points up. Havre was ½@¾f. up, and Hamburg unchanged to ⅛ pfennig up. Spot Rio dull and easy at 11¾c for No. 7....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 9.75c; March, 250 bags at 9.95c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—August, 500 bags at 10.15c, 250 bags at 10.20c, 250 bags at 10.25c; September, 750 bags at 9.75c; December, 750 bags at 9.05c, 500 bags at 9.10c; March, 1,000 bags at 9.05c, 250 bags at 9.10c; total, 4,250 bags; total for day, 5,000 bags. Closing Prices—January, 9.05@9.10c; February, 9.05@9.10c; March, 9.05@9.10c; April, 9.05@9.10c; May, 9.05@9.10c; June, 9@9.10c; July, 9@9.10c; August, 10.20@10.25c; September, 9.75@9.85c; October, 9.35@9.45c; November, 9.15@9.25c; December, 9.05@9.15c.

COTTON.

Contracts opened weak at 12@23 points decline, on the loss of 6½@7½ points at Liverpool, but suddenly shot upward, 45@50 points on the "Bureau's" report of a decrease from 92.5 to 80.1 in the crop condition as compared with last month, with free covering by local shorts and an increase in Southern buying orders. The close was steady at 32@32 points net gain....Spot was 8c higher, and quiet. Sales, 5,368 bales to shippers, and 70 bales to spinners, with 600 bales declined on contract....Middling Gulf, 8¾c; middling, uplands, 8¼c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	8.01@8.03	8.15	7.98	5,800
September	7.68@7.69	7.80	7.63	14,000
October	7.84@7.85	7.86	7.82	43,100
November	7.83@7.84	7.83	7.80	15,000
December	7.77@7.78	7.86	7.68	84,100
January	7.78@7.79	7.87	7.73	84,300
February	7.82@7.84	7.86	7.50	900
March	7.86@7.87	7.94	7.84	5,400
April	7.90@7.91	8.00	7.87	2,800
Total				256,200

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 1,785 bales, against 769 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The demand is still very quiet. Exporters were without orders to speak of, and jobbing trade is buying in a very small hand-to-mouth way. Offerings are not excessive, however, and holders seem inclined to await the outcome of the crop before pressing goods to sale. Buyers in need of a few goods for current use or for shipment abroad pay the rates quo

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

...ures of the Various Offerings in the Auction Room.

At auction in the Trinity Building Broom yesterday Mr. Philip A. Smyth, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, the ...ited States Trust Company, at $23,000, ...ed five-story brick tenement 123 Columbia ...eet, west side, 100 feet south of Houston ...eet; 25 by 100.

...r. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclos... to the plaintiff Emily Gulf, at $14,250, ... three-story frame and one dwelling 8 Liv... ...ston Place, east side, 17.6 feet south of ...teenth Street; 17.2 by 84.

The sales at auction set down for to-day ... 111 miscellaneous properties. Rainbridge ...William Kennelly, foreclosure sale. ...arles D. Oliver, 100 feet west of Sub... ...enue, north side, 100 feet west of Sub... ...dian Street; 75.10 by 122.6 by 75 by 112... ...o-story frame dwelling; also Suburban ...reet, southwest corner of Briggs Avenue ...by 100, vacant. Sale on judgment, $1,185. ...By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, ...lifford by Hartridge, 338 feet east of ...enth Street, north side; 230 feet ...venue B, 25 by 98, five-story brick tene... ...ent and stores. Due on judgment, $13,...

...57. By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, ...lifford by Hartridge, return, 25 East ...Twenty-first Street, north side; 230 feet ...of Fourth Avenue, 25 by half the ...block, four-story and basement dwelling. ...Due on judgment, $28,469.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 434 West Fortieth Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, owner not mentioned; ...Samuel Sass, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 482 Eighth Avenue, for Sophia E. ...Pounds of 30 Washington Place West; alterations to a four-story brick store; cost, $2,000.

Forty-first Street, northwest corner of Ninth Avenue; owner, Michael T. Joyce of 313 West Forty-seventh Street; owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement.

No. 207 East Third Street; owner, Ignatz Oppenheimer of 317 East Seventy-second Street; architect, Paul Zemkoy; excavation and alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $15,000.

Fifty-first Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue; owner, Frederick Brown of 1 West Fifty-first Street; architect, John Sexton; alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 10, 1896.

COLUMBIA ST., No. 25 and ..., Sigmund ... others to Anna ... and ...

A ... and ... to ...

... ST., ... Thomas ... West, ... William H. ...

... ST., ... Thomas ... West, ... Thomas ...

... ST., ... Thomas ... West, ... Thomas ...

... ST., ... Thomas ... West, ... Thomas